

Pay Clerk William L. A. Strawbridge to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 5th day of August, 1926.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 16 (legislative day of February 15), 1927

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Samuel H. Thompson to be collector of customs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Harry G. White, Glendale.

COLORADO

Harry A. Cobbett, Cedaredge.

IOWA

Lloyd M. Poe, Blockton.
Judson P. Holden, Delhi.
Wesley L. Damerow, Dows.
Russell E. Metcalf, Hawarden.
Isaac J. Phillips, Hiteman.
Benjamin H. Todd, Ida Grove.
Charles B. Abbott, Imogene.
Albert L. Clark, Lanesboro.
Karl J. Baessler, Livermore.
Arthur C. Schnurr, New Hampton.
Edgar A. Greenway, Pleasantville.
Silas L. McIntire, Pocahontas.
Hiram E. Morrison, Seymour.
Calvin L. Sipe, Sioux Rapids.
Paul F. Wilharm, Sumner.
Kate R. Weston, Webster City.

KANSAS

Isaac A. Robertson, Alma.
Robert T. Smith, Caldwell.
Jesse M. Foster, Clifton.
Edward R. Dannefer, Cuba.
Albert J. Deane, Fowler.
Melvin F. Gardner, Greenleaf.
John Irving, Jetmore.
Abe K. Stouffer, Liberal.
Alta A. McCutcheon, Little River.
Walter S. Wright, Minneola.
Louis T. Miller, Ness City.
Charles N. Wooddell, Nickerson.
George S. Robb, Salina.
William H. Dittmore, Severance.
Herbert M. Bentley, Sterling.
Minnie E. Brown, Wilsey.

MAINE

John A. Babb, Dixfield.

MICHIGAN

Elmer R. Fate, Bellaire.
Orin T. Mallory, Blissfield.
Charles S. Wilcox, East Lansing.
Frank A. Miller, Gladstone.
Lottie E. Bultman, Hermansville.
Charles B. Curtis, Houghton Lake.
Frank E. Darby, Kalkaska.
Olive F. Gowans, Mackinaw.
Albert Sanders, jr., Stephenson.
Webb W. Walter, Three Rivers.
Charles S. Sisson, White Pigeon.

NEW JERSEY

William G. Z. Critchley, Allendale.
Charles G. Wittreich, Chatham.
Mary H. Jeffrey, Deal.
Marcus Cramer, Gloucester City.
Isaac E. Bowers, Groveville.
Robert E. Bromley, Haddon Heights.
Andreas H. Fechtenburg, Harrington.
Wilbert F. Branin, Medford.
Mina A. Crowell, Minotola.
Edward M. Sutton, Ocean City.
Herman H. Wille, Orange.
Arthur Knowles, Phillipsburg.
James A. Harris, Wildwood.
Jacob Feldman, Woodbine.

NEW MEXICO

Claud E. Herndon, Clouderoff.
John H. Doyle, jr., Mountainair.

NEW YORK

William J. Leighton, Avon.
Earl J. Franklin, Belfast.
Roy W. Munson, Brasher Falls.
Nicholas Reilly, Brentwood.
Charles H. Brown, Corfu.
Beulah H. Kelly, Lisbon.
Alexander Hickey, St. Bonaventure.
Edwin P. Bouton, Trumansburg.
Guy R. Dodson, Wyoming.

NORTH CAROLINA

Elinor C. Cleaveland, Highlands.
Eugene L. Schuyler, Lowgap.
Frank Colvard, Robbinsville.
Mattie C. Lewellyn, Walnut Cove.

OKLAHOMA

John W. Comer, Chickasha.
Dixon L. Lindsey, Marlow.
James G. Sprouse, McCurtain.
George D. Graves, Norman.
J. Ward McCague, Ralston.
George F. Bengé, Tahlequah.
William C. Wallin, Watts.
Orland H. Park, Wright City.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fred Etnier, Huntingdon.

TEXAS

Lucy D. Campbell, Brazoria.
Harry B. Strong, Iredell.
Andrew J. Nelson, Meadow.
William H. Mallory, Port Lavaca.
Harry Reast, Whitesboro.
Charles A. Andrews, Wolfe City.

VERMONT

William B. Needham, Bridgewater.
Margaret I. Southgate, Concord.
Ralph Gaul, North Bennington.
Ruth S. Sheldon, Pawlet.

VIRGINIA

Vashti V. Compton, Brandy.

WASHINGTON

Fred W. Hoover, Eatonville.
James F. Greer, Pe Ell.
Sydney Relton, Richland.
Arthur A. Bousquet, Wenatchee.

WISCONSIN

Bernard A. McBride, Adams.
Richard J. Hansen, Elcho.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1927

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious Lord, we praise Thy holy name, for Thou hast not withheld any good thing from us. Thy love is with us at the break of day and remains with us through the dark of night. Surely Thou dost remember us according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies. Thy memories of us explain Thy estimate of man. Whatever the day's task or duties or privileges may be, remove our imperfect views of them. May we get our courage and wisdom from behind the veils of force and sense. Help us to spend nobly, wisely, and well the hours that await us. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, it is the custom each year on the 15th of February to hold memorial exercises in memory of those who perished with the *Maine* on the 15th of February, 1898, in the riding hall near Arlington Cemetery. It is an occasion in which the representatives of the Republic of Cuba join with those of the United States in recalling the meaning of that tragic event and pledging anew the friendship of the two Republics. Mine was the honor of being selected by the United Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia to speak on that occasion yesterday. Señor Dr. Don Orestes Ferrera, Cuban ambassador extraordinary, delivered a most eloquent and masterful address in the name of his country. Following

out the usual custom in the House, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks delivered on that occasion may be extended in the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following speech delivered by me at the Maine Memorial, February 15, 1927:

Mr. LEAVITT. What is there of more value to a nation than to perpetuate the memory of those moments in its history when its heart-beat has been the truest, when its motives have been at their best? It is, indeed, well thus to keep forever living the spirit of epic days, when the visions without which a people perish have been most clear, and to light anew the torches of our patriotism and our understanding at the fires of such inspiration. Measured by this thought, no events of American history are more profitable for us to recall than those of 1898. Then, without selfish thought or hope of earthly gain, this our country gave freely of her strong young life that freedom might rise from out the dust and live in a neighboring land.

Here to-day in Arlington, the eternal bivouac of the Nation's heroic dead, we have placed the President's wreath and that of the Cuban Republic at the anchor and the broken mast that were once the *Maine*. Around them sleep in white-marked graves that devoted company whose lives went out in one terrific blast of doom on that fateful night 29 years ago.

The broken mast is the token of their lives cut short; of the age-old sacrifice of youth to the progress of mankind. The anchor is the emblem of our hope and the steadfastness of our purpose that what these men died for shall never die.

The sinking of the *Maine* was not the cause of the war with Spain. It was rather the culmination from the shock of which the mind of America awoke into a solemn and a firm resolve that ruthless tyranny must take its bloody and merciless hand from off the throat of a people struggling for freedom at our door. Mingled with the cry of these men of the stricken *Maine*, sinking at night into the sea, there came to our people more clearly than before the cry of children and women perishing in misery and helplessness; the cry of old men crowded into cities and guarded while they starved; the cry of patriots fighting against odds in the face of broken promises and violated faith.

There is a power which when the hour strikes that the old order must pass on and make way for the new makes of a nation the instrument in its hand. Such an hour had struck, and the call to duty was the voice of God.

The events which crowded into the brief period of the war which followed were filled with portent. To-day as we gather here in the memory of those to whom the event brought the end of time we can see more clearly what we saw then only with the eyes of faith. In the perspective of the years we see those tragic and glorious days as the opening of a door, through which one nation passed on to live in the memory of a glory that was gone and to build anew, with wreckage seared and purged by the fires of bitter loss, a truer and a humbler destiny; a door through which another people came new born into the full brotherhood of nations; a door through which a third came forth into duties and relationships which stopped no longer at its bordering seas, but reached beyond and clasped hands with all the world.

I have but one thought to-day, one hope I nurture, one resolve in which we join. It is that our Nation in these days of mighty power, when it strides full panoplied among the nations as the strongest and the richest of them all; when it lifts its voice and all the peoples pause to hear; when its armies on the land and its navies on the seas are conscious of their power and unafraid; when its commerce comes and goes in volume beyond the farthest limits of ancient dreams; when its genius and inventive accomplishment are beyond compare; when its science binds the forces of very nature itself and makes of them the servants of its people; when, in short, its horizon has become the world; in all its dealings with that world, whether they be the mighty ones with whom we stand face to face or with the weak who lean in confidence upon our arm, always and forever shall this our country have as clear a vision and as high a purpose as those which led us forth on that crusade of 1898.

Each year we assemble here in honor of our dead. In this presence time falls away. We sail again the sea. We march again on soil beneath which lie the comrades of our great adventure.

We who in those days were among the sowers of seed stand now among the reapers. Is it the whirlwind that we reap from the sowing of a wind or have there come from the sacrifice of these our comrades harvests for the permanent nurture of mankind?

Out of the deep meaning of this anniversary day, we ask, "Watchman, what of the hour?"

No doubt the common and unselfish course of 1898 cemented at last the union of the States. No doubt out of its lessons and the united spirit which it invoked, there began to grow that mighty power which

carried the same rapt and invincible spirit into the fields of France. There exists that glorious guaranty that in crisis times both the spirit and the vision shall leap full armored before the vanguard of the host and lead the way.

That it shall likewise lead in days of peace, when there is much to draw aside the mind and cloud the vision, we meet here to-day and every year in memory of the sacrifice. We clasp friendly hands with the ambassador of that people who were then under the oppressor's heel and who to-day walk upright in their liberty, and we see in the event the guaranty to all the nations of this hemisphere of the good faith of our policy toward them all.

We draw from the indelible memories of those days the lesson that unpreparedness is a national crime. Upon the preservation of free institutions of government rests the hope of all mankind; this Nation must therefore be not only always right of purpose but ever strong to maintain itself that right and justice may endure. With Washington we say, "To be prepared for war is the most effectual means to promote peace."

But most of all, meeting here to-day in memory of 1898, do we find the answer to our hope that the vision of those days shall never die, in the call of our President for a conference on disarmament and peace.

The profoundest statesmanship is that which dreams without making dreams the master over whatever realities exist; which has faith without illusions; which is at the same time utterly practical and clean; which does not hesitate to set foot upon the way of hope because the accomplishment is not yet in sight. It has been truly said that the militarist and the pacifist are equally dangerous to the safety of the Republic. I would add the cynic to the list, the cynic who has no faith.

This day of memory falls by an appropriate fate between the birth-days of Washington and of Lincoln. Thus the sinking of the *Maine* came at the very time when our people had just recalled afresh the words of him who said that government by the people should not perish from the earth. It had just occurred when the anniversary of Washington dawned, and the meaning of the tragic event was considered together with the memory of him who suffered with his countrymen at Valley Forge. Thus Cuba came to share with us the riches of our history. Our traditions became her own. We parted with her our heritage.

Mr. Ambassador, your country and mine walked together in those events which raised McKinley to the stature of the great. With joint endeavor our countries opened the door of destiny through which Roosevelt strode, a fearless champion of human rights, to his place among the immortals. Our nations join in that comradeship which comes from a campaign of hardships endured together, and in the accomplishments of which we share.

Because of those days the light of freedom burns more brightly in the world, and in the memory of those whose lives passed to live eternally in that living flame we here renew our vows.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago my great-grandfather preached an excellent sermon relating to the state of the Union, with especial reference to national defense, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing that sermon.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to print his great-grandfather's sermon. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, with the understanding that the gentleman will read it every day, I shall not object. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I have read it nearly every day during my life.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. If it has no more effect on the rest of us than it has on the gentleman from Maryland, I see no reason for putting it into the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman's objection comes too late. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on April 29, 30, and June 15, 1926, held hearings on House bill 8538, providing for the abolishment of compulsory military training at schools and colleges. The hearings were extensive, and the whole question of national defense from the point of view of those who are attacking proper preparedness was discussed.

There appeared before the committee representatives of various organizations, fighting ostensibly compulsory military training in schools, but in reality all forms of military training by the youth of this country. Among others, there appeared before the committee a minister of the gospel, who was proved to have advocated the taking by the youth of America of the following oath:

I declare it to be my intention never to take part in war, offensive or defensive, internal or civil, whether it be by bearing arms, making or handling munitions, voluntarily subscribing to war loans, or using my labor for the purpose of setting others free for war service.

The whole theory of American civilization is based on peace. No man wishes war less than the man who has served in actual war. We maintain our Army and Navy and our military training for the purpose of preventing war or for the purpose, if war be necessary, of defending the principles of our Christian civilization. In recent months many ministers of the gospel have advocated the same sort of thing as is contained in the above-quoted oath. I think they mean well, but they do not understand what they are talking about. Ministers of the gospel at various times in the history of this country have been real leaders, and I asked permission to-day to print in the RECORD a sermon preached a little bit over a hundred years ago by a very stern minister, who had, however, lived through the period of the War of the Revolution, and realized that adequate defense was necessary if Christian civilization should continue.

The Rev. Ebenezer Hill graduated from Harvard in 1786. While he was preparing for college his father was fighting in the Revolutionary Army. When he graduated the experiences of the war were still vitally fresh to him. Like his kinsman, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., father of George Bancroft, the historian, he was at Harvard when the war and the results of war were matters of common knowledge.

You—

The Rev. Mr. Hill said in the discourse which follows—

respected officers and soldiers, notwithstanding the military parade you make, live in a time of profound peace in your country. There are no apparent indications that you may soon be called to active service. Why then all this military parade?

The same sort of question was asked a few days ago in this Chamber when we passed the Army appropriation bill. The same sort of questions will be asked a few days hence when we vote on the three cruisers. Ministers of the Gospel have great influence on public opinion. The answer given over 100 years ago in a sermon by the Rev. Ebenezer Hill is worthy of consideration at the present date by other ministers. I therefore, with the unanimous consent of the House, print the following sermon of my great-grandfather Hill:

SERMON DELIVERED AT MASON, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, N. H., ON LORD'S DAY, DECEMBER 10, 1826, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF CAPT. HIRAM SMITH, OF THE MILITIA COMPANY, WHO DECEASED DECEMBER 6, 1826, AGED 25 YEARS, BY THE REV. EBENEZER HILL, A. M.

"One dieth in his full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet. His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are moistened with marrow. And another dieth in the bitterness of his soul and never eateth with pleasure. They shall lie down alike in the dust, and the worms shall cover them." (Job xxi, 23, 24, 25, 26.)

One interesting point of instruction conveyed in these words of the aged, experienced, and afflicted Job, is manifestly this. The grave may be very near and to the most prosperous, and healthy, and strong, as well as to those who endure the greatest afflictions, and most severe sufferings. I shall endeavor, briefly, to establish this truth, in order to exhibit some of the important instructions which the great uncertainty of life seems forcibly to convey to us all; and to prepare the way for such application and addresses as the solemn scene which so lately passed before our eyes, together with others of no long date, seem to require.

Job was a man of very eminent piety. It appears from Divine testimony, that he exceeded all the men on earth in his day, in devotedness to God, and in labor after inward purity, and practical holiness. "Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil." Job was a wise man; a man of good understanding; a man of much and careful observation. It is evident he was well acquainted with the history of preceding ages, so far as this was handed down by tradition; and he had attentively observed the dispensation of Divine Providence in his own day. The remark in the text was the result of his own observation, confirmed by the testimony of the fathers, who had lived long before him. And the same truth has been gaining additional evidence in every age of the world since, down to the present day. "One dieth in his full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet. His breasts are full of milk and his bones are moistened with marrow. And another dieth in the bitterness of his soul, and never eateth with pleasure. They shall lie down in the dust, and the worms shall cover them."

This truth also comes to us with authority; being written by the pen of inspiration, preserved by the providence of God, and making a part of the Holy Scriptures. Oh, let us feel our personal interest

in this solemn truth! As we know that it is appointed to all men once to die; as we know that we are of the dust, and must return to dust again; so we are taught in the text, that we are not sure of any long previous warning of the time of our dissolution. No circumstances in life can give any security that death is not at the door.

If to be full of strength and free from any disease the blood and spirits flowing with life and vigor can give no security for the continuance of life, then surely no attachments to life, no worldly circumstances, no pleasing prospects, no connections formed, no engagements made, can give the least assurance that the grave is not just before us. How often do we see this melancholy truth demonstrated? We do not need to repair to the chronicles of ancient times for evidence that the young, even children and the sprightly youths of fairest promise, may suddenly drop into an untimely grave. Neither need we go far for proof that the young, the strong and vigorous—their parents' hope, their parents' joy, while in the full enjoyment of health—their warm and lively imaginations painting bright prospects before them, which seem to them certain; perhaps forming connections, which they fondly believe will be lasting and on which they ground the warmest expectations of happiness—we need not, I say, go far for proof, that such may in an unexpected hour fall into the cold embrace of death.

Parents, while they feel not, or scarcely begin to feel, any of the decays of nature; while their nerves are strong and their bodily organs are able to perform their functions with ease, and they behold with joy their children like olive plants around their tables or settling in the world with hopeful prospects—no sickness, no apparent messenger of death alarms them—they may drop and die in the fullness of their strength, or their children may fall before their eyes. In either case, how unlooked for, how surprising the change! Circumstances in life give no more security against death than health. Death spares the rich no more than the poor. Engagements, of whatever kind, are unavailing to protect against death. We may have much upon our hands to do, much unfinished business, according to our promises to others, or plans which we have laid out for ourselves; but as our full strength will not be able to withstand, so our engagements and promises will not move death to delay his stroke when commissioned to strike. And oftentimes there is little or no warning given by any previous indisposition before the strong man is made to bow. One dieth in his full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet, as well as another at whose door death had seemed to knock by long-continued or frequent sickness.

Death, in unnumbered forms, stalks in every path we tread. The grave is ever before us, and we are constantly approaching it; and no one can say that the next step is not into it. As David said of himself, so it may be with us, "There is but a step between me and death." The prophet was directed to cry, "All flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof as the flower of the field. The grass withereth and the flower fadeth; because the Spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it. Surely, the people is grass." Job also, guided by the Holy Spirit, hath said, "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." Surely; then, no one may consistently boast himself of to-morrow. However firm his health now is, he may then be in his grave.

It is not my intention to labor to prove a truth so evident in frequent occurrences. I have barely reminded you, my fellow mortals, of what we all admit; I trust, and what every one must admit, who receives testimony of God, or only casts his eye over a little space around him; and I have done it for this purpose, that our minds might be prepared to receive the instruction which such facts press upon all the living.

You will suffer me to state; and, I beseech all duly to weigh, some consequences which must follow from the foregoing acknowledged facts. And, 1. If then, in the midst of life we are in death; if, in the fullness of our strength, and in our brightest worldly prospects, we are liable every moment to be cut down by death, and in the grave to be hidden from the world and all it contains; to have all our connections dissolved, and to leave all our earthly enjoyments behind us forever; then, certainly, they are miserably poor who have no better interest than what this world affords; nor enjoyments superior to all those of time and sense. Though they be now free from suffering pain, in full health and strength; though placed in the most easy and flattering circumstances, and having the brightest earthly prospects before them, they are poor indeed!

We may feel ourselves to-day to be full and happy in our wealth and friends; but if these be all we have, in one short hour we may have nothing. Is not vanity inscribed on all this world, when immortal beings seek their happiness in it; and neither the most vigorous health, nor the greatest abundance, nor the most endeared connections and friends, can save us a moment from death; and as soon as death passes upon us we must leave the world as naked as we came into it. Oh, if we have not a better inheritance, richer enjoyments, and more glorious prospects than all this world can afford, we are in an unenviable, in a most pitiable state.

2. A correct view of the uncertainty of life, the certainty of death, and the change produced by death, shows the inestimable value of religion.

It is only religion, personal religion, which consists in conformity of heart to the character and government of God, and the gospel of salvation by Jesus Christ, that can reconcile the mind to leave the world, support it in the near view of death, and render the soul happy after death. Oh then, of what incalculable worth is religion; since we all must die, leave kindred and friends, and possessions behind us, and launch into the eternal world. Nothing but that glorious hope which springs from feeling reconciliation to God, trust in Christ's atoning blood for the pardon of sin, and belief in the promise of His favor forever, can enable us to view the world receding, and the constant, near and certain approach of death, without dismay. And it is only evidence that they possessed this religion, which can give us consoling hopes, and comfort our hearts, concerning those who were dear to us, but are hidden from our eyes in the cold grave. It is this religion only which fits the soul for heaven. Who then can conceive, much less express the danger of every soul, destitute of religion, and thus unprepared to die. For no one knows the day of his death; and there is no change of moral character after death. There is no work, nor devise, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave; yet the soul must exist forever, and in a state to be decided according to the character formed, and the deeds done in the body. Who then can rest without evidence of a heart by grace subdued to the will and service of God? Without evidence of vital union to the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Savior of sinners?

Surely to know Jesus Christ, and Him crucified; to know Him as the Savior in whom we trust, whom we love, and whom we serve must be that wisdom which is thus described by the King of Israel, "Wisdom is more precious than rubies; her merchandise is better than the merchandise of silver; and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold on her; and happy is every one that retaineth her." Oh, who can dare, in this dying world, to believe his own immortality and not to seek this treasure!

3. The view which has been presented of the close connection between us and death, between every thing here and the grave, should teach us to live habitually as strangers and travelers in this dying world and not to set our affections on things below. Surely our hearts ought to sit very loose to all things we hold by such an uncertain tenure as life. And to make anything which is purely of this world our confidence, our hope, our idol, is not only exceedingly criminal but exceedingly absurd. Why should we cleave so fast to that which we may so soon be called to leave forever? Oh, if the case be with us as has been represented, how careful should we be not to suffer any inferior attachment to hinder us in seeking the present enjoyment of God and laboring to secure an heirship to the glories of his heavenly kingdom.

In attempting an application of the subject to the assembly at large, the few aged people present will permit me to offer a word directly to them in the first place.

Is it true, my aged friends, that some die in youth—yes, die in their full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet? Have you walked so many years on earth that but few of all your youthful acquaintances are left? Then, while you well may wonder that you are alive this day, you may know that the time of your departure is at hand. Although you have been wonderfully spared, you have not obtained a discharge from the warfare. You must meet the king of terrors. Are you prepared now to meet death? Are you prepared to stand in the presence of the Holy God? If any of you have lived to this day without returning to God by unfeigned repentance, and by faith in Jesus Christ, not only death, but everlasting destruction is before you. The sparing mercy of God, if you have rejected and continue to reject his grace offered in the gospel, will only aggravate your condemnation. Oh, then, while a few more sands may run and you are continued prisoners of hope, turn to the stronghold. If any of you, aged friends, have a comforting evidence that you are prepared through grace for a peaceful death, see that ye be as servants who watch and wait for the coming of their Lord at an unknown hour.

From the aged, I turn to call upon the middle aged and young people. I ask you, dear friends, to consider, in view of the subject and the occasion of it, and let your own understanding answer the following questions. Is it possible that you can have any business or concerns of so much immediate importance as the immediate care of your souls? Is there any thing you can not neglect with more propriety and less hazard than preparation for death? Can you believe that you may die in the fullness of your strength and yet dare to live to another day without seeking God? Can any of you dare not to attempt now to do what you must wish you had done, but it may be too late to do, when you feel the cold hand of death?

But it is expected that some particular address will be made to the mourners; made mourners, indeed, by the affecting instance of mortality which has been publicly mentioned this day; and for whom, I trust, many have earnestly prayed that they may be sanctified and supported and comforted under their heavy trial.

To the dear friend of the deceased we first look, and with no ordinary feelings of sympathetic grief. How has this truth, thus painfully realized, "one dieth in his full strength," struck a death blow to your pleasing earthly prospects; perhaps fond dreams of years to enjoy the society of a beloved friend, and that ye might go down to the vale of years together. Perhaps you were anticipating much worldly comfort and respect by your mutual efforts and mutual kindness. Perhaps hoping that you might be helpers of each other's joy in a wearisome journey to a brighter world. Death has stepped in and the bright visions have disappeared. Your friend is gone! But while the scene through which you have passed is heart affecting, and long must be, it is instructing; for it is the voice of God. He does not forbid you to mourn, and no one may; but He calls you to take up the cross, to humble yourself under His mighty hand, to bear the yoke of trouble in your youth, and you have the prayers of many that you may find it good for you.

I say the scene through which you have passed is instructing. You can not easily be taught, and more impressively, the uncertainty of life, and the importance of being prepared for death, at an unwarned hour. You can not have set before you, more feelingly, the uncertainty of all earthly prospects. But are you comfortless? Oh, there is a source of consolation always open for the afflicted. God reigns. The heavenly Father reigns. He who afflicts calls the afflicted to seek Him early in their afflictions. We hope you know the way to the mercy seat through a crucified Savior. Draw near in humble boldness in His name, and he, who has laid thus burden on you will support you. Oh, let the loss of an earthly friend render the friend of sinners more precious to your heart. Let the disappointments in human calculations raise your heart above the world, and lead you to seek divine consolations, and press forward toward the mark for the prize of the high calling, and you will find lasting benefit from the scenes, which for the present are so grievous. If Christ be indeed the friend of your heart he will never leave nor forsake you. And you may look forward to a sudden death and an early grave with composure; or quietly wait all the days of your appointed time, till your change shall come, even though you continually bear a cross.

To the bereaved parents all our eyes turn, and our hearts move with tenderness.

God has been very gracious to you in bestowing an uncommon share of health in your family. Your children have all been spared to grow up to manhood; and the voice of health has been heard almost constantly in your habitation. Now, grievous sickness and death have entered your home. The breach is made. A beloved son is taken away in the fullness of his strength; and while your hopes and fond expectations were rising and his prospects brightening. How suddenly, how unlooked for, has your trouble come! But you will remember, mourning friends, "Affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground." You will eye the hand of God, which has touched you in this event; and oh, listen to His voice. It is, prepare suddenly to exchange time for eternity.

You see a breach made in your family, which is a sure presage that all the rest must go, and that you must follow, or precede them. You see that you are not sure of wearing out with old age, or that you shall have long warning of the approach of death. Healthy, promising children are apt to be their parents' hope in their declining years; but you are now feelingly admonished not to lean on such props. Oh, let the Lord be your confidence, and then, though all earthly props sink under you, you will be supported and comforted; for in every affliction you may repair to Him, and He will be found a present help. Your age admonishes you that your time must be short; but what scenes of trouble, what sore disappointments are first to be endured, you do not and can not know. You are to look for troubles in this world. May you be favored with the teachings of the Holy Spirit, and make a wise improvement of this affliction, and be prepared for what is to come. We wish you divine consolation. God has inflicted the wound, and He alone can heal. You may lose the sensible and pungent feeling of your trouble; time will render the remembrance less painful; but it is only God who can heal the wound, and repair the breach.

What can I now say to the brethren and sisters of the deceased? What need I say? The voice of God speaks to you loudly, and most intelligibly. A beloved brother has fallen in the prime of life, in the fullness of his strength. Your health, your strength, your prime of life, can no more secure you against the arrest of death. Dear friends, be entreated to listen to the voice of Providence, which calls you to attend to the concerns of your souls, without delay. And, oh, listen to the dying request of your brother. Did you witness his anxiety for his own soul, and for your souls? Did you hear his warning, supplicating voice, while his reason lasted, urging you to seek religion; to become reconciled to God without delay? Did you hear him reprobate the sentiment he had labored to believe, and warn you against it? Did you hear him declare his full conviction of his own just condemnation as a sinner; and that the only hope of escaping

everlasting death was through the atoning blood of Christ, even by faith in him?

Oh, then, rely upon it, the time will come when the favor of God, peace in the soul, and hope like an anchor, sure and steadfast, will be found by you to be of more value than the whole world and all the fullness thereof. When shall this be sought? You may die suddenly, in the fullness of your strength. You may be deprived of reason before the close of life; and then nothing can be done to prepare for death. It is certain you must die, the time is unknown; and when death has his commission to strike, he is inexorable. Oh, then, let not the plea be made in vain, acquaint now yourselves with God, and be at peace with Him that good may come to your souls.

On this solemn occasion the officers and soldiers composing the militia company of which the late Hiram Smith was captain have a right to be particularly noticed in this address; for they are especially afflicted in this mournful event of Divine Providence; for they are, indeed, mourners, as their appearance at this funeral and on this holy day clearly manifests.

How affecting, how alarming have been the calls of Providence to this company? In the short space of one year and a half, two captains, young and active, have been cut down not by the sword of battle but by that foe with whom each one, officer and soldier, must contend in single combat, and before whom each one must fall.

You, respected officers and soldiers, notwithstanding the military parade you make, live in a time of profound peace in your country. There are no apparent indications that you may soon be called to active service. Why, then, all this military parade? Why all these pains to learn the discipline and art of war? Oh, methinks I hear you say, "It is the dictate of wisdom, in peace to prepare for war. It is uncertain how soon we may be called to defend by force and arms our dearest rights and jeopardize our lives in the high field of battle; and what then, if found unacquainted with the art of war, wholly unprepared, undisciplined, unarmed?" Forcible reasoning! Oh, let it apply with all its aptness, with all its force, in another case. Here I may address you as fellow soldiers, although I am unacquainted with all your military maneuvers. Before us is a war in which there is no discharge, no engagements, nor attachments, nor fears, can be an excuse.

Here, is it not equally the dictate of wisdom, in peace prepare for war, that we should arm ourselves with that armor which will not fail in the day of battle; acquaint ourselves with the holy discipline, and become expert in the use of those arms? When called to combat with the common enemy, death and all the innumerable foes of our soul's salvation, it is only when clad in the whole armor of God, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, the sword of the spirit, and the breastplate of righteousness, that we can come off conquerors and more than conquerors. Thus armed and disciplined, we shall be crowned with victory, although the enemy shall seem to triumph. You now, fellow men, appear as soldiers. But are you soldiers of the cross? Are you marching in the ranks of the great captain of salvation, and obeying his orders? Then may you proceed boldly. But whatever leader you may follow, when you fall as you must, you fall to rise no more.

Hence, whenever you meet on military occasions, your very maneuvers are calculated to remind you of interesting truths, and to convey to you important instruction. And it seems strange that in a Christian land, military meetings are not generally solemn meetings. Every word of command given, every maneuver performed, every step marched to the music should remind you of the necessity of preparation for the great conflict, and of the danger of being untrained to the holy war. Can this company meet again and trifle with the art of war? Can a training be a reason of rude merriment after this? Can the soldiers, who see their officers fall before them, feel safe, until they have enlisted under the Great Captain of Salvation, Jesus Christ, the same forever? This day you see, you have painful evidence, that the art of war can not defend from death. No more can any other arts or devices. Your captain was esteemed a good officer; but he has fallen. Death did not respect him; no more will he respect you. Soldiers may inconsiderately brave death on the field of battle; but it is only the Christian soldier who has true courage in the hour of danger and can contemplate the constant approach of death without dismay. It is not courage, it is dreadful hardness to jeopardize life fearlessly without the prevailing hope of a happy eternity.

Soldiers, you acknowledge Captain Smith was a good officer. But you may rely upon it, for I had it from his own lips, he felt the worth of his immortal soul; he acknowledged himself justly condemned as a sinner; with lively emotions he mourned his past neglects, and he was anxious for the salvation that is in Christ. Now, will you not be anxious for salvation? Can concern for the soul be unbecoming a soldier?

To you, the surviving officers in this company, this day must be a solemn day. Who can be the successor to your late captain and look back one year and a half and not tremble? Who can rise to a higher grade and not tremble? But why speak of this? Each one, whether he rise in rank or not, must bow to the king of terrors and go to that world from which there is no return. Who, which of you, is prepared to follow next? Whose turn will it be next? This is a question no

man can answer. One in his full strength as likely as one who is diseased and feeble. Oh, then, let me affectionately entreat you, and not entreat in vain, to take care of your souls. Now give ourselves to Christ. Delay no longer. Receive Him as your commander; rely on His righteousness; believe and obey His word. Then, and not till then, may you live in peace, die in peace, and be crowned with victory.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SNELL, chairman of the Committee on Rules, presented a privileged report from the Committee on Rules to accompany House Resolution 426, providing for the consideration of S. 3170, an act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain maritime employments, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. SNELL also presented another privileged report from the Committee on Rules, House Resolution 427, providing for the consideration of H. R. 4548, a bill making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the World War other than officers of the Regular Army who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

The SPEAKER. To-day is Calendar Wednesday. The Clerk will call the committees.

The Clerk called the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I do not see the chairman of the Committee on the Territories here.

Mr. TILSON. It is well known, Mr. Speaker, that the chairman of the Committee on the Territories is ill. I understand that he has designated another member of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG], to take his place. I hope that no evil has befallen him on his way here. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANKIN. If the Speaker will recognize me, I will ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 11803 and agree to the Senate amendment.

Mr. TILSON. Is this the bill the gentleman from Kansas would call up here?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman authorized to do so by the committee?

Mr. RANKIN. I am authorized by the majority leader. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman from Mississippi assures me that this is the bill that the gentleman from Kansas would call up if here.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 11803 and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title to the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11803) to authorize the incorporated town of Juneau, Alaska, to issue bonds for the construction and equipment of schools therein, and for other purposes.

The Senate amendment was read.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

LITERACY TEST FOR VOTERS IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 9211 to prescribe certain of the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act no person shall become or be an elector or voter at any general election, any special election, or any primary election, held in the Territory of Alaska for the purpose of electing or nominating any person or persons to or for the office of Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from the Territory of Alaska, or to or for the office of senator or member of the house of representatives of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, or to or for any other elective Territorial, municipal, or school office in the Territory of Alaska, unless such proposed voter or elector at the time of any such election and prior to voting thereat shall be able to read in the English language the Constitution of the United States and to write in the English language: *Provided,* That the requirements of this act shall not apply to any person who is incapacitated from complying therewith by physical disability only.

SEC. 2. That no person without the ability to read and write as herein required shall vote at any such election, except as provided in section 1 of this act; nor shall any election officer knowingly permit any person without such ability to vote at any such election; and the inability of any person to so read and write shall constitute a sufficient ground of challenge to such person's voting by any qualified election officer or qualified elector or duly appointed watcher.

Sec. 3. That the ability to so read and write as herein provided shall be evidenced as follows: Every person, except as otherwise provided in section 1 of this act, desiring to vote at any such election, before being permitted to vote, shall, without the aid or assistance of any person whomsoever, legibly sign his or her own full name, and write his or her own sex and address, in the registration or poll book, and, if he or she appears to the election officers, or any of them, not to have the ability to read and write as herein required, or if he or she be challenged upon the ground of inability to read and write as herein required, then he or she shall be required, before voting, to read in the English language publicly and in the presence of the election officers and under the direction of the election officers or some one of them a passage of not less than 10 lines chosen at random by the election officers or some or one of them from the Constitution of the United States, and to legibly write in the English language a passage of not fewer than 10 consecutive words chosen at random by the election officers or some or one of them from the Constitution of the United States, and dictated by one of the election officers to such proposed voter.

Sec. 4. That no person claiming to be exempt from the provisions of this act by reason of physical disability shall be permitted to vote at any such election unless it is apparent to the election officers that such physical disability exists, and that except for such physical disability the proposed voter would be able to read and write in the English language as herein required.

Sec. 5. That whenever any voter proves himself to be physically incapable of marking his ballot, one of the election judges may enter the voting booth with him and mark his ballot as directed by the voter. Such judge shall not disclose to any person the marking of the ballot.

The judges of election shall make a return of all persons whose ballots are marked for them as provided in this section, stating the names of such persons and describing the disability of each, which return shall be signed by all of the judges.

Sec. 6. That any person who is refused permission to vote at any election in any precinct by the election officers of such precinct on the ground that the proposed voter is unable to read and write in the English language as herein required, shall not again attempt to vote, or be permitted to vote, in the same or any other precinct at the same election.

Sec. 7. That all citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and over, who are actual and bona fide residents of Alaska, and who have been such residents continuously during the entire year immediately preceding the election, and who have been such residents continuously for 30 days next preceding the election in the precinct in which they vote, and who are able to read and write the English language as herein prescribed and provided, and who are not barred from voting by any other provision of law, shall be qualified to vote at any of the elections herein mentioned.

Sec. 8. That any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 8, after the word "only," insert: "And provided further, That this act shall not apply to any citizen who has legally voted at the general election of November 4, 1924."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, can not the amendment be discussed?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas has the floor. Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to secure some information upon the subject.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kansas yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. As I heard the amendment read from the desk, if agreed to, it would entirely obviate any future requirement of a present-day voter in Alaska being compelled to read and write the English language. Do I understand that any person now on the voters' list in Alaska can continue to be a voter, even if he can not read or write the English language?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Only if he had voted at the last election in 1924.

Mr. TREADWAY. That will destroy the purpose of the bill, as I understand it. As introduced, the bill would indicate that a voter in Alaska must be able to read and write the

English language, and this amendment would permit any man or woman now voting there who could not read or write the English language to continue to vote without complying with requirements of the bill.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. The purpose of the amendment is to permit those who voted at the last election, and who have been voting, to continue to vote.

Mr. TREADWAY. Then, why pass the bill at all?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. So as to bring an end to men and women voting up there who can not read and write.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is what we would like to see accomplished, but the gentleman is preventing it so far as present voters are concerned.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. We are following the law of other States and the law enacted by the Legislature of Alaska.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is immaterial. The bill was introduced for the purpose of doing away with illiteracy in voting in Alaska, but now you are permitting illiteracy in Alaska by this amendment.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. We are permitting those who voted in the 1924 election to continue to vote.

Mr. TREADWAY. Whether illiterates or not.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. But we are not permitting anyone else, and of course in a short time those voters will all have passed away.

Mr. TREADWAY. Oh, I look to see some of those husky people up there live for a very long time yet. You are making voters out of people who can not read or write the English language by that amendment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. This amendment makes the bill identical with the act of the Legislature of Alaska and also identical with the law of the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. TREADWAY. Oh, the gentleman is absolutely in error about that.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The gentleman is absolutely right about that. The law of Massachusetts was not made retroactive. It provided that those who had exercised the franchise before must continue to vote.

Mr. TREADWAY. No man who can not read the English language in Massachusetts can vote.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The gentleman does not know the law of his own State.

Mr. TREADWAY. The gentleman can not say that an illiterate can vote in Massachusetts.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I simply want to say—

Mr. TREADWAY. The gentleman thinks he knows a lot about Massachusetts law, but he does not.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the gentleman from Kansas yield further?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. When Massachusetts passed a law that required an educational test for a voter the law provided that all who had exercised the franchise in the past should continue to exercise it without a literacy test, and the same applies to the State of Maine, the State of Vermont, the State of California, the State of Wyoming, and numberless other States, the State of New York particularly.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. But in every State where they have adopted a literacy test they did not put their finger on one particular election. This amendment provides that the man or woman shall have voted at a particular election. The voter might have been ill. Why not say anyone who has voted before?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is what I would say.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Why does not the amendment so read?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. For the reason that they destroy the election returns up there every year.

Mr. TREADWAY. They need to!

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I do not yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts. They destroy the records up there every year, and it would be difficult to go back and determine what man voted a year ago.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. If it were possible to prove that he did vote, he ought to be able to vote. If it is not possible, of course he should not be permitted to vote.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. But it will make a great deal of confusion.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I can not see why you make this exception in a Territory, why it should be different there than from the States so far as the qualification of voters is concerned.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I have tried to explain to the gentleman.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Is not it the usual rule that when a man who has previously been registered fails to vote at this present election he is off the registration list and has to register again?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. In many of our election laws that is the fact.

Mr. VAILE. And is not the gentleman following the usual practice by this bill?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. STRONG of Kansas, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CITIZENSHIP FOR INHABITANTS OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. KIESS (when the Committee on Insular Affairs was called). Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill S. 2770, House Calendar No. 416.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up a bill which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2770) to confer United States citizenship upon certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands and to extend the naturalization laws thereto.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

[S. 2770, 69th Cong., 2d sess.]

An act to confer United States citizenship upon certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands and to extend the naturalization laws thereto

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons and their children born subsequent to January 17, 1917, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States:

(a) All former Danish citizens who, on January 17, 1917, resided in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and are now residing in those islands or in the United States or Porto Rico, and who did not make the declaration required to preserve their Danish citizenship by article 6 of the treaty entered into on August 4, 1916, between the United States and Denmark, or who, having made such a declaration, have heretofore renounced or may hereafter renounce it by a declaration before a court of record;

(b) All natives of the Virgin Islands of the United States who, on January 17, 1917, resided in those islands, and are now residing in those islands or in the United States or Porto Rico, and who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign country; and

(c) All natives of the Virgin Islands of the United States who, on January 17, 1917, resided in the United States, and are now residing in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign country.

Sec. 2. The following persons, if not ineligible to citizenship, may, upon petition filed within one year after the effective date of this act, and upon full and complete compliance with all other provisions of the naturalization laws, be naturalized without making a declaration of intention:

(a) All natives of the Virgin Islands of the United States who, on January 17, 1917, resided in those islands or in the United States, and who are now residing in those islands or in the United States or Porto Rico, and who are citizens or subjects of any foreign country;

(b) All natives of the Virgin Islands of the United States who, on January 17, 1917, resided in the United States, and are now residing in the United States or Porto Rico, and who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign country; and

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this section or in section 1, all persons who, on January 17, 1917, resided in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and are now residing in those islands, and who are not citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. All persons born in the Virgin Islands of the United States on or after January 17, 1917 (whether before or after the effective date of this act), and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

Sec. 4. The district court of the Virgin Islands of the United States shall have jurisdiction for naturalization purposes (including jurisdiction for the purpose of setting aside and canceling certificates of citizenship under section 15 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906, as amended); and for the purpose of the naturalization laws residence in the Virgin Islands of the United States shall be considered as residence in the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a similar House bill will lie on the table.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SABATH. Reserving the right to object, what is it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I desire to discuss the bill just passed and say something about citizenship.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, as I understand from the chairman of the committee, this bill went through so rapidly that he was unable to offer a committee amendment which was ready to be offered. On account of the confusion in the Chamber, he did not understand that the proper parliamentary stage had been reached for an amendment until the bill had passed, I therefore ask that the proceedings just had be vacated so as to give the gentleman an opportunity to offer an amendment to the bill in accordance with the vote of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the proceedings by which this bill was passed be vacated for the purpose of enabling the gentleman from Pennsylvania to offer a committee amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Does that preclude anything else besides that one amendment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania would have the floor. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. SABATH. What is that request?

The SPEAKER. That the proceedings by which the bill was passed be vacated in order to permit the gentleman in charge of the bill to offer a committee amendment. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 4, following section 4, add a new section as follows:

"Sec. 5. Section 4 of the act entitled 'An act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark by the convention entered into between said countries on the 4th day of August, 1916, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 7th day of September, 1916, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1917, is amended by striking out the figure '8' and inserting in lieu thereof the figure '6.'"

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not understand where the gentleman's amendment comes in.

Mr. KIESS. At the end of section 4.

The SPEAKER. There is no page 4 in the bill.

Mr. KIESS. In the reprint of the bill; apparently I have the wrong one. I desire to insert section 5 at the end of section 4.

The SPEAKER. Then the amendment should be modified.

Mr. KIESS. I desire to modify the amendment by making it read, after section 4, "insert a new section."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, following section 4, add a new section as follows.

Mr. KIESS. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I was not informed as to the amendment and did not ask to be recognized on that account. I desire to call the attention of the House to the necessity of providing by acts of Congress something that will determine the status of various peoples under the American flag in our insular possessions. In my opinion this particular bill (S. 2770), dealing entirely with naturalization of some 22,000 people in the Virgin Islands and some 3,000 Virgin Islanders who are now in the United States, should have been referred to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. However, when the bill came over from the Senate, and when it was brought to my attention, I waived that point. The bill before you was originally part of a bill to provide an enabling act for the Virgin Islands which was rather extensive and which belonged to the Insular Affairs Committee. It seemed there would not be likely time to pass that, so this part of the bill in reference to the Virgin Islands was taken from the larger bill and was handled by the committee which had the first bill.

I desire to call the attention of Members of the House to the necessity of having some committee somewhere, made up per-

haps from the Committee on Insular Affairs and from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and possibly the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to frame some coordinated plan in regard to the status of those peoples in other places—in the Canal Zone, for instance, and in Guam. What is the status of a child in the Canal Zone born since our flag has flown there—a child of British parents, for example? When that person asks for a passport, he can not get it from the British Government, and he can not get it from the Government of the United States. We are finding these situations all the time.

One thing more: This short bill, in section 4, provides that the District Court of the Virgin Islands shall have jurisdiction for naturalization purposes, and so on.

That imposes an additional burden on a very small court in the Virgin Islands. Even the status of that court is not well fixed. The judge of that court is procured through the Navy Department, and he receives comparatively small pay. He is, of course, an important factor in governmental affairs in the islands. The judges of Porto Rico are not properly paid. Their status is well defined. We passed a judges' pay bill recently, increasing the salaries of the Federal district judges. We upset the situation somewhat in the Territory of Hawaii, where they have a Territorial supreme court and other Territorial judges. We have made no provision for the increase of pay of the judges of Porto Rico or for the judges in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Gladly.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Would it be competent to enact a statute declaring the status of those people without imposing any duty on any court to consider individual cases?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It would. I presume this bill gives blanket citizenship under certain conditions. But there will be many cases hereafter, including all of the naturalization processes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I understand that is the gentleman's contention?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; we fix the process, but not the machinery. When will that be done? In what committee?

I have pending a resolution from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. It is with the Rules Committee for action. It provides that the members of the House Committee on Immigration and of the similar committee of the Senate shall sit during the coming summer as a commission. The purpose would be to revise the entire naturalization code as well as to do other much-needed work. There is no code in the statutes of the United States so badly in need of revision as that on naturalization. The work of revising it is the work of three months' steady work.

The misfortune of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization is that its members are members also of two or three other committees, all with important work. There are three members of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization who are also members of the Committee on Insular Affairs. When both committees try to sit at the same time we all lose time, there is much overlapping, and legislation that is badly needed is not framed.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. RAGON. There is a great need of agricultural labor in the Virgin Islands. Is there not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. There may be, but there is more need of water.

Mr. RAGON. There is also need of this agricultural labor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I hardly agree with the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. RAGON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I will proceed with the question I tried to propound to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

It developed before our joint House and Senate Committees on the Territories and Insular Possessions that there is an overwhelming need, so far as the Virgin Islands are concerned, for agricultural labor, and the commission from the Virgin Islands which was here insisted that we should take some action with reference to changing the immigration laws so as to permit them in those islands to bring in a small quota of people as agricultural laborers. I hope the suggestion they made will

call itself to the attention of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, in order that they may take up the question at the next session. The number they need, I think, is only five or six hundred agricultural laborers.

I believe, in view of what has been said here by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], that perhaps it would be well to elaborate some as to the kind of government we have down in the Virgin Islands. You will recall that we procured the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 for the purpose of preventing what was suggested to be a move on the part of the German Government to get hold of those islands, and for their strategic value for the protection of the Panama Canal. There were then something like 25,000 or 26,000 people on the islands. Since that time that number has decreased until there are not over 21,000 or 22,000 people there. They have a floating form of government. There seems to be no one particularly responsible for the kind of government we have down there. The treaty with Denmark and the acts of Congress that have been passed merely turned them over to the President, and the President merely turned them over to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department has delegated some one, usually an officer on the retired list, to go down there and serve those people as governor general. The result is that there seems to be no fixed responsibility anywhere for the form of government of the Virgin Islands.

Of course, we can not expect the President, with all his manifold duties and responsibilities, to give this small group of three islands, with about 20,000 or 22,000 people on them, the time they require. The result is that we have had some dissatisfaction among those native people. We have never given them a definite form of government. To-day they have in vogue the laws of Denmark. Those laws are executed by a council and this Governor General, who is appointed by the President from the list of naval officers, and so we have this peculiar situation: In one of our insular possessions under the jurisdiction of this American Government we have a people we are ministering to under laws entirely strange to our form of government. In other words, those people are ruled and regulated by the laws of Denmark, or the Danish laws, as were found in the islands when we took charge of them. It has even gone further than that, I might say. There have been instances down there when the public offices were held by men who themselves were foreigners and not American citizens and not citizens of the Virgin Islands, but on the contrary when the opportunity was offered to those men to become citizens of the Virgin Islands under the United States they renounced their citizenship and took over the citizenship of Denmark. I do not believe there is an American Congressman or an American citizen who feels that the insular possessions of the United States should be ruled and regulated by the laws of a foreign country and that those insular laws should be put in force by officers who are not even citizens of the islands, much less citizens of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I do not know, but I imagine some of the Spanish laws still prevail in the Philippines.

Mr. RAGON. Well, I presume those Spanish laws which are suitable. For instance, there is no law in the Philippines for jury service and things like that. But here is a little colony of people right at our doors who are clamoring for American ways, American manners, and American laws, and it is nothing more than right that we should give those things to them.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. As I understand, so far as the Philippines are concerned, the use of any Spanish laws is recognized by this Government, either directly by the Jones Act or by action taken in pursuance of the Jones Act. Let me ask the gentleman this question: Has there not been some comprehensive legislation considered by your committee or somewhere with reference to the Virgin Islands?

Mr. RAGON. Yes; we have done that, and the fact is that there is a bill on the calendar now which was reported by the Committee on Insular Affairs at the last session which gives them a form of government. However, some difference arose between Members of the House and the Senate with the result that that bill has not been called up. However, the feature of citizenship has been incorporated in this bill. Then, there is this additional feature by which in this bill, through a committee

amendment, we reduce the export tax on sugar. That export tax at this time is something like \$8 a ton, and it is reduced in this bill to \$6 a ton.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. What plan, if any, is there with respect to giving them a government in the Virgin Islands?

Mr. RAGON. Well, I might say that the Committee on Insular Affairs has about arranged with the War Department to take a trip to the Virgin Islands as soon as this Congress adjourns and if that is done we hope to be able to bring out some bill that will be satisfactory to the Congress and to the people of the Virgin Islands, a bill giving them a government that will be satisfactory. I think most of the trouble in the Virgin Islands comes about because there has been no one who has been particularly charged with the responsibility of looking after them. It is the particular fault of no one, but it is just something that has been overlooked. However, some attention should be paid to these matters because the Virgin Islands cost us something like \$400,000 or \$500,000 a year.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. What I had in mind was that this proposes to give them citizenship, but there is no provision made for a government.

Mr. RAGON. No. As I understand it the citizenship proposition was agreed to merely as a compromise in order to avoid these conflicts and until such time as the committee could go down there and see things for themselves.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. What proportion of white and colored population is there in the Virgin Islands?

Mr. RAGON. Ninety-eight per cent of them are colored.

Mr. SABATH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. SABATH. However, this is not the fault of the people over there. They are anxious and they are clamoring for legislation, and it is due to negligence on the part of Congress that we have failed to relieve the situation there. They are desirous of abiding by, and are willing to abide by any action taken by Congress, but unfortunately no action has been taken.

Mr. RAGON. I do not know whether it would be correct to term it negligence; I would rather say we are so engaged in many big things that these things have been overlooked.

Mr. SABATH. It is indifference, then, if it is not negligence?

Mr. RAGON. Well, it may be that.

Mr. HUDSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. HUDSON. It could hardly be termed indifference, could it?

Mr. RAGON. Well, I do not want to say that; I would just say that because of the big things we have to deal with here that somehow those things have not had the attention we should give them.

Mr. HUDSON. It is true we have been giving them attention but have not been able to get them in such shape as to bring them to the attention of the Congress?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has again expired.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. RAGON. The gentleman from Michigan was the chairman of the joint committee that drew up a form of government for the Virgin Islands, and that committee reported to the Committee on Insular Affairs; but, as I explained a while ago, on account of differences that arose between Members of this body and the other body, most of that bill was in controversy. Therefore we have not brought it up.

Mr. HUDSON. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Mr. HUDSON. The reason why it was not brought up, after these differences arose between the two branches, was that the committee desired to make a personal visit to the islands and then frame proper legislation.

Mr. RAGON. That is true.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the apparent misunderstanding as to this bill, I will make a brief statement for the committee.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. I am in sympathy with this bill, but I would like to ask the gentleman if he or his committee has considered the status of the people of Guam. I had the privilege of being in Guam two years ago, and Governor Price, a naval officer,

was the governor of that island. I was advised that the people of Guam were very proud that they were under the American flag; that they were happy and contented, except they said they had no way whatever of becoming citizens of the United States. They can not go into the courts and obtain citizenship through naturalization, because they are not citizens of any foreign country that they can renounce allegiance to in order to become citizens of the United States, and Governor Price called my attention to one citizen of Guam who had served two or three enlistments in the United States Army, spoke perfect English, and was a very efficient man. He had sought, through the courts of San Francisco, to become a citizen of the United States, but the court had denied him that right, because the court said he was not a citizen of any foreign country and could not obtain citizenship through the courts. I simply rose to make this statement and to ask my friend if his committee has given any consideration to the citizenship status of the residents of Guam who are under the control and jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Georgia, I would say that our committee has not considered any legislation in connection with Guam, but now that our attention has been called to it, we will consider same in the next session and try to give them the citizenship rights to which they are entitled, the same as we are now doing for the Virgin Islands.

Mr. LINEBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. LINEBERGER. Would not this be an appropriate time to include Guam? I listened with a great deal of interest to what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] had to say about Guam, because I happened to be in Guam at the same time the gentleman was there. If this legislation is necessary for the Virgin Islands—and I am in agreement with the gentleman that it is—would it not be a matter of justice to include Guam, whose situation has been the same as that of the Virgin Islands not since 1917 but since the Spanish-American War? The situation is practically identical. A naval government still prevails in Guam and has for a period of over 25 years.

Mr. KIESS. I do not think the situation in Guam and the Virgin Islands is exactly the same.

Mr. LINEBERGER. They are both under a naval government.

Mr. KIESS. I do not think we ought to hastily pass any legislation without having the committee consider it. I am in sympathy with what the gentleman from California has to say and I assure him that the committee will give the matter serious consideration and report some bill in the next Congress. I do not think we should at this time try to legislate in the matter without more information.

Mr. LINEBERGER. There may be some question about that. I do not believe in ill-considered legislation, but I certainly believe if the people of the Virgin Islands are entitled to consideration at this time we ought not to lose any time in the next Congress, at least, in giving the people of Guam what they have been so long waiting for and that to which I believe they are so fully entitled.

Mr. KIESS. I want to assure the gentleman that the committee has had numerous hearings at this session of Congress and in the previous session and this legislation is the result of careful consideration. It would not be fair to ask the House to pass on something with which the committee itself is not familiar.

Mr. LINEBERGER. I am very much surprised that the committee has delayed the matter of Guam so long. It has been a period of over 25 years, and it certainly seems to me they should be considered before the Virgin Islands, although I am not against the legislation for the Virgin Islands.

Mr. KIESS. I think probably the cause of the delay has been the fact that the Virgin Islands have been sending delegations here insisting on the legislation, and no requests have come from Guam. Perhaps it is because the Virgin Islands are a lot closer than Guam. It is eight or ten thousand miles to Guam, and it would be very expensive to them to send a delegation here. This is no reason, however, why they should longer be denied justice. [Applause.]

Mr. RAGON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. RAGON. I might add also that on account of the proximity of the Virgin Islands we have many Virgin Islanders in the States here, especially in New York City.

Mr. KIESS. I think there are about 3,500 of them in New York City.

Mr. RAGON. And their status is very embarrassing because they are not citizens of the United States and are not citizens of any country except the Virgin Islands, and this has really

been one of the sources of the demand for the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Inasmuch as the title clearly indicates, and inasmuch as I led the House to believe that this bill was entirely a matter of citizenship and naturalization and in view of the fact I was not informed about the amendment, I think the House should know that the amendment to the bill, which has now passed the point where a point of order can be made, has nothing to do with citizenship or naturalization of the people of the Virgin Islands. I think that should be explained so the House can act intelligently.

Mr. KIESS. That was my intention in taking the floor, and to explain also why it was being done in this way. I think the House is entitled to know.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, may we have the amendment again reported?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will say to the gentleman that that will not give the House any information because the amendment simply changes the figure 8 to the figure 6, but the effect of it is to change the export duty on sugar out of the Virgin Islands from \$8 to \$6.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. KIESS. I want to explain to the Members of the House that the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House reported favorably a bill (H. R. 16996) which contains the provisions of the Senate bill and added to it as section 5 the amendment which has just been read. The parliamentary situation is that to pass the House bill and send it over to the Senate at this late hour would mean it would not become a law at this session; and after conferring with the members of the Senate committee it was agreed that if we would pass the Senate bill 2770 on citizenship, with this amendment, Senator WILLIS, chairman of the Senate committee, would move to concur in this amendment, and for that reason instead of calling up our House bill, which is on the calendar, we called up the Senate bill and offered this amendment.

I want to explain briefly what this amendment does. The question of citizenship has been indorsed and explained by the gentleman from Washington, Mr. JOHNSON, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, and has also been passed upon by both the Senate and the House committees, and I think there is no opposition to the citizenship provisions in the bill. It is something the people of the Virgin Islands are entitled to and we are anxious it should become a law at this session.

With reference to the amendment, I would say that one of the principal troubles the citizens of the Virgin Islands have is in connection with the export tax levied on sugar. This has put the people of the Virgin Islands at a great disadvantage in competing with Porto Rico and other sugar-producing countries that do not pay an export tax.

This bill reduces the export tax on sugar from \$8 per ton to \$6 per ton. This export tax was established by the organic act of March 3, 1917, which provided for the government by the United States of the Virgin Islands. It was originally imposed in order to provide revenue for the islands. Its effect has been to work a great hardship on the sugar growers of the islands, who are placed at a great disadvantage to the sugar growers of Porto Rico. The entire amount collected under this tax averages under \$50,000 a year, but nevertheless it is becoming increasingly evident that unless some relief is given to the sugar growers that they will be forced to discontinue. Should this happen it would cause great hardship in the islands, as the sugar growers provide practically the only employment available. Your committee feels that the entire sugar export duty should eventually be removed. The levy of such a duty is repugnant to our principles of government and directly contrary in spirit, at least, to the clause in the Constitution that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." While your committee feels that this export duty can not be eliminated entirely at once because of the loss of revenue to the islands, it does recommend its reduction from \$8 per ton to \$5 per ton at this time, as a means of temporary relief to the sugar industry of the islands.

Your committee has held extensive hearings during both sessions of this Congress, and inhabitants from the Virgin Islands, representing various factions, and officials of the Navy Department were heard at length.

Mr. LINTHICUM. What does the tax produce?

Mr. KIESS. It produces between forty and fifty thousand dollars, which makes up a large part of the income of the islands.

Mr. LINTHICUM. One of my colleagues said that the islands were costing us about five hundred or six hundred thousand dollars a year.

Mr. KIESS. No; we are appropriating \$280,000 a year.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Then if you take off this tax it would necessitate the appropriation of \$45,000 more?

Mr. KIESS. No; we are reducing it from \$8 to \$6, which will make a difference of \$10,000 to \$12,000. The municipal councils will be asked to raise additional revenue by placing a tax on land or by some other method to raise this amount.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. I will.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. It was made plain that if this tax was not reduced the sugar people were going to be forced out of business, and we saw that it would be calamitous to put them out of business. If it had been left to the committee, we would have taken off the entire \$8; but realizing that the islands had to have some revenue we only reduced it from \$8 to \$6.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. I yield.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I would have made a point of order both against the subject matter and the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs on the ground that it should have gone to the Ways and Means Committee, but I am satisfied of the justice involved in this matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. I will say that the export duty on sugar at Porto Rico is only 80 cents.

Mr. KIESS. But that is not an export tax.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. It is a tax.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. An export tax is out of the ordinary under our Government, but now we are giving these people citizenship, and it would be a good time to give them a sample of the American method of taxation. This reduction of the tax is directly different from what we are doing in a large legislative way, where we are adding an export tax to be paid by the farmers.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. It would be giving them a poor example of American legislation.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It reduces the tax from \$8 to \$6 per ton.

Mr. KIESS. I am aware that the amendment is probably not germane to the bill, but if we pass the House bill it would not become a law, but by amending the Senate bill, with the agreement that the Senate will accept it, we will be able to pass it at this session.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. KIESS. I yield.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. With reference to the point made by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], he suggested that all these people will have to go before the United States district courts and make an application. I understand that is a mistake, that there is a blanket provision that will include a large majority of the people making them citizens.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And there is a precedent for that, too.

Mr. BACON. And supplementing that the naturalization court is only to be used by aliens living in these islands.

Mr. KIESS. The report accompanying the bill explains fully what we are trying to do as far as citizenship is concerned.

This bill confers United States citizenship upon certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, and also extends the opportunity for naturalization to certain other former inhabitants of the Virgin Islands. It will be recalled that the Virgin Islands were acquired by purchase under a treaty with Denmark in January, 1917. At the time it was understood by all that when the United States purchased these islands the citizenship of the inhabitants thereof was transferred to the United States.

The Navy Department, who have been administering the islands ever since 1917, have always contended that this was the case. The State Department, however, have put a different interpretation upon the treaty, with the result that ever since 1917 the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, formerly citizens of Denmark, have been people "without a country." Whatever the correct interpretation of the treaty may be, it has been admitted by all that there is a moral obligation on the part of the United States to confer United States citizenship on these inhabitants of the Virgin Islands formerly citizens and subjects of Denmark.

The people of Porto Rico are full citizens of the United States, and your committee sees no reason why the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands should not be placed in the same category. The entire population of the Virgin Islands is 23,000, and there are approximately 3,500 residing in the United States who will be affected by this bill.

A convention between the United States of America and Denmark, providing for the cession to the United States of all territory owned or claimed by Denmark in the West Indies, including the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix, and certain smaller adjacent islands, was concluded and signed by plenipotentiaries of the respective powers on the 4th day of August, 1916.

This convention left in a somewhat vague situation the status of inhabitants of the Virgin Islands of the United States. Evidently legislative action by the Congress of the United States was contemplated by the framers of this convention and certainly by the people of the Virgin Islands.

These people welcomed the coming of the United States and never entertained a thought that theirs should become a no-man's land and that they themselves should be placed in a status of doubtful citizenship. Unfortunately, the organic act of 1917, passed in time of world stress and excitement, gave but scant attention to the rights of the islanders. It provided what was expected to be only a temporary form of government, suited to the needs of the hour, and did not undertake to define the citizenship status of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands of the United States. Almost a decade has passed and nothing further has been done in this matter. In the pressure of other matters, the needs of the Virgin Islands have been overlooked. Their people are patriotic, industrious, and patient. They have a right to expect that their needs will not be overlooked by Congress and that they will at least not be forgotten by the great Nation of which they are a part.

Your committee, after careful consideration of the subject, is of the opinion that the least that can be done at the present time is to clarify and define by appropriate legislation the citizenship status of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands of the United States, so that they with greater assurance may proceed on the path of progress, which it is hoped will lead to better and freer government and more satisfactory economic conditions in the islands.

With this object in view, the passage of S. 2770 is recommended.

Section 1 provides that all former Danish citizens who have continued to reside in the Virgin Islands or in the United States and who did not preserve their Danish citizenship under the terms of article 6 of the convention, and also all natives of the islands who were temporarily absent at the time of the cession and who have since returned and now reside in the islands, and their children born subsequent to the date of transfer of sovereignty from Denmark to the United States, shall be citizens of the United States.

Section 2 provides for a special mode of naturalization for those who were absent from the islands and have received an honorable discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States.

Section 3 provides for persons hereafter born in the Virgin Islands of the United States. The rule of citizenship already provided in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 4 provides that the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico shall have jurisdiction for the naturalization of aliens residing in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The enactment of this legislation is an act of justice to these people, who will thus be given fresh courage for the larger problems crying for solution and renewed confidence in the great Nation of which they were glad to become a part.

Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM].

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is of more importance than we are attributing to it to-day.

The Virgin Islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, are situated about 40 miles east of Porto Rico and have about 50 islands, the names of only three of which are known to the outside world, as St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

St. Thomas, the one which is better known to all of us, is about 13 miles long and has the beautiful town of Charlotte Amalie, with its wonderful harbor. It is in direct line with American and European travel en route to the Panama Canal, which makes it the logical center for the distribution of goods to the Lesser Antilles. This island I had the pleasure to visit.

It is 1,400 miles from New York and 1,020 miles from Colon, Panama. Its commerce amounts to about \$1,000,000, of which 70 per cent are imports to all the islands.

Its population is about 10,700. The island of St. John has about 21 square miles and about 1,000 inhabitants, all of which are practically colored or mixed blood.

The island of St. Croix is the largest, wealthiest, and most thickly populated. It is about 40 miles southeast of St. Thomas, and has an area of 84 square miles. Upon this island was the

seat of the Danish government. It has a population of about 14,000, of which about 10 per cent are whites of unmixed blood.

These islands were purchased by the United States from the Government of Denmark in 1917 for the sum of \$25,000,000, and the United States took possession March 31, 1917.

The primary purchase by the United States of these islands was largely to prevent them falling into the hands of any other nation, as they are so very well adapted as a naval base and coaling station for the United States and are important to us because of their close proximity to the Panama Canal.

I know that many Members have been to the Virgin Islands. I do not think they have been highly impressed with their progress. There are now about 23,000 inhabitants in the Virgin Islands. Some 7 per cent of those 23,000 are white people; the balance are colored people, largely engaged, if engaged at all, in the cultivation of the land. There are no industries of importance by which they can be employed. Why they should ask for 500 or 600 immigrants to cultivate the land I do not understand, because it seems to me that is practically all they have to do. In my State when a man goes before the United States court to become a citizen of the United States he is expected to know something about the Constitution of the United States. He is expected to know something about the laws of the country; he is expected to know at least who is President of the United States. Here we have a bill which is covering in about 21,000 negro population and about twelve hundred or fourteen hundred white population without asking any questions. They then have the right to qualify anywhere in the United States as voters.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes.

Mr. HUDSON. Is it not a fact that by far the largest per cent of the population can read and write?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Oh, I think they do. I do not think their education has been neglected at all, but it seems a strange proposition to cover into citizenship some 23,000 people who are allowed to come into the States of our country and vote with our people, without having complied with the same conditions that people from elsewhere would have to comply with. So far as the export duty on sugar is concerned, I have no objection to that, because I realize that we did not buy the Virgin Islands as a speculative proposition or investment. We bought them as one of the outposts of the United States and more as a coaling or naval station. So, whether we spend some \$280,000 or \$300,000 is not a matter of any great importance. However, I do think the question of blanketing some 23,000 citizens who may come into this country and vote in our States, without any examination before the United States courts, is going a long way. I should like to have seen an amendment to this bill which would have provided for them as citizens of the United States, with a right to vote in the Virgin Islands, but I am not impressed with the idea of giving these people, who have not complied with our laws in any particular regarding naturalization or citizenship, the right to come into my State or into other States and vote as they please. I think there ought to have been an amendment making them citizens of the United States with the right to vote in the Virgin Islands, and I think there should be something else for them to comply with before they are permitted to vote in our States.

Mr. BACON. How can you grant half citizenship to anyone? If they are citizens of the United States in the Virgin Islands, they must have the right to go anywhere within the United States at will. You can not have a citizen in one State and not in another.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Oh, you could specify that a man may become a citizen of the United States upon certain conditions, and you can specify that he may come into citizenship in the United States in this case under restricted conditions.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KIESS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 17142) was laid on the table.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 4933) authorizing an appropriation for public highways in the Virgin Islands of the United States, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up the bill (S. 4933) authorizing an appropriation for public high-

ways in the Virgin Islands of the United States. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar. The House will automatically resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] will kindly take the Chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 4933, with Mr. BURTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct, reconstruct, and maintain public highways in the Virgin Islands of the United States. No moneys appropriated under the authorization contained in this act shall be expended for construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of any highway until suitable contracts have been made by all the owners of lands adjoining such highway with the Secretary of Agriculture, whereby such owners agree that they will sell at least one-half of such lands to actual settlers. Each such contract with the Secretary of Agriculture shall fix the price and conditions of sale of such lands to actual settlers, and shall contain a provision that in case of breach of any of the terms thereof after funds have been expended for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highways the owner shall be liable in the full amount of funds expended in respect of highways bordering his lands, as liquidated damages.

SEC. 2. Upon proof that any such owner refused to sell any part of such lands in accordance with the terms of any such contract, or upon proof of fraudulent representation as to the true consideration involved in any such sale, or as to the conditions of any such sale, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in his discretion, to withhold expenditure of funds for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highways bordering the lands involved in such sale.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, This bill, authorizing an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct, reconstruct, and maintain public highways as above indicated, is designed to fill several long-felt needs, especially in the island of St. Thomas. Many of the natives complain of their inability to purchase lands suitable for agriculture except upon terms they can not well consider. As a general rule they are permitted to use such land as they wish, paying sometimes as high as \$1 a month for land assessed at \$10 an acre. Only too frequently the owners of the property become dissatisfied with the tenants, who are then dispossessed without formality after having grown fruit trees or other crops which they then have to abandon. There is a strong feeling on the part of the poorer natives that this land is held for sale at exorbitant prices to prospective visitors and that this occasions the harsh treatment accorded to them by the owners. There is no disposition on the part of the council of St. Thomas in particular to assist these poor farmers, since most of the council members are landowners. This bill is designed to help cure those ills.

The roads on St. Thomas in particular need improvement and extension. Large stretches of them are almost impassable save for pedestrians. Small agricultural districts, especially on the fertile north side, should be opened, to enable those desiring to develop small farms or orchards to do so and to enable them to bring their crops to market. The best fruit on the island is grown in that portion so difficult of access.

Furthermore, St. Thomas is very attractive to tourists, though many of its scenic splendors are practically inaccessible. Roadbeds there are in most places, but they are in such shape as to make them impassable for anything less sure footed than donkeys. Possibly economic prosperity for St. Thomas lies largely in an increased tourist trade. The Governor of the Virgin Islands in his last annual report so asserted. He earnestly recommended an appropriation for special road construction.

The building and maintenance of public roads in the Virgin Islands would do much toward relieving the present unemployment in St. Thomas. Now that the water supply system is completed in St. Thomas there is considerable unemployment of which the local government must take and is taking notice. Thus the extension of the road system in St. Thomas will furnish employment to many in need of work.

In St. Thomas there are about 16 or 17 miles of roads demanding reconstruction. In most places there is already a roadbed, but torrential rains and consequent washouts during many years have rendered these roads quite beyond the capacity of the local government to rebuild or to repair.

The passage of this bill should encourage the large landholders of St. Thomas to sell their lands at reasonable prices to deserving small farmers; encourage agriculture in the out-

lying districts; render the island's beauties and beaches readily accessible to tourists; increase trade and revenues; keep down unemployment and increase the tendency of the natives to be self-respecting and self-supporting. The incentive offered them in the authorization of appropriations for the construction of roads as outlined in S. 4933 should prove beneficial for the Virgin Islands.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. RAGON. Has any appropriation of this kind been made in years past?

Mr. KIESS. I do not know of any such appropriation having been made.

Mr. RAGON. There have been some appropriations carried for the Agricultural Department on the islands?

Mr. KIESS. Yes; that has been done.

Mr. RAGON. Has that money that we have put down there for agricultural purposes in the past been expended through the Agricultural Department?

Mr. KIESS. Agricultural experts have been sent there to determine what the land in the islands is particularly adapted to producing. I do not know whether that expense was paid out of the Agricultural Department fund or was taken out of the Virgin Islands fund, for which, as the gentleman knows, we appropriate \$280,000.

Mr. RAGON. I was not present when the committee considered this, and I am wondering whether they thought it better to put it in the Agricultural Department and not in the Navy Department. We seem to be scattering the responsibility there.

Mr. KIESS. This bill originated in the Senate, and I take it for granted that they had some good reason for placing the expenditure of this money under the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Roads is in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Does the gentleman not think that the amount of the appropriation is exceedingly small?

Mr. KIESS. Yes; it is if you were going to build new macadam roads, but this \$100,000 is for the repair of present roads.

Mr. LINTHICUM. When we are considering the interests of the Virgin Islands, would it not be a good idea, as we did in the last Congress with the Hawaiian Islands, to include them in the general road legislation?

Mr. KIESS. I think that would be a good thing.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I think we ought to extend that law to the Virgin Islands.

Mr. UNDERHILL. If the gentleman will yield, the reason we expend it on the Hawaiian Islands is because the Hawaiian Islands return a large revenue to the Treasury of the United States, while the Virgin Islands are a liability instead of an asset.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I do not think we did that for the Hawaiian Islands because of large payments to the United States Treasury, which is absolutely true, but I think we did it because we love the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Partially.

Mr. LINTHICUM. And it seems, the Virgin Islands being an outpost mostly for military purposes, why expend it on them.

Mr. KIESS. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CAREW].

Mr. CAREW. Mr. Chairman, before proceeding I would like to ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks by printing in the RECORD a resolution which I have just introduced in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CAREW. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am moved to introduce this resolution to establish a new joint committee in the House by reason of various proceedings which have taken place in the Capitol within the last week or 10 days which, it seems to me, present a situation which needs a remedy. I am going to ask, Mr. Chairman, that the Clerk be permitted to read the resolution which I have introduced.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the Clerk of the House be authorized to read the resolution to which he referred. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved (if the Senate concur)—

1. There shall be, and hereby is, established in each the Senate and the House of Representatives a several committee which, in con-

junction with the other, shall be known as the Joint and Several Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on Challenges, Bouts, Fights, and Duels by and between the Members of each the Senate and the House of Representatives and of each other.

II. Said committee in and on behalf of each the House and the Senate shall have entire charge of all challenges, bouts, fights, and duels other than language fights between Members of their respective bodies.

III. No fight, challenge, bout, or duel between such Members shall start without suitable and appropriate preliminaries. Said suitable and appropriate preliminaries shall consist of a specific particular detailed and profane reflection on the intelligence, veracity, ancestry, or religion of one Member by another. Language used in a Pickwickian sense shall not be sufficient provocation for a fight.

IV. No challenge, bout, fight, or duel, when once made or started, shall be interrupted or balked until finished. If suspended temporarily, it shall be continued to a finish at the earliest opportunity on the floor of the respective body or the floor of the rotunda of the Capitol. The colleagues of each combatant shall act as a posse comitatus, to preserve order and prevent interruption of and continue the fight to a finish.

Said committee or joint committee shall provide suitable and readily distinguishable medals, chevrons, bars, and other appropriate insignia to be conferred on Members who have participated in finished fights.

Finished fights on the floor of either the House or the Senate in the presence of a quorum or after notice in the rotunda of the Capitol shall entitle the participants to an adjusted service compensation certificate or bonus of a life and accident insurance policy.

Such joint and several committee of the House and Senate shall from time to time make further suitable and proper recommendations and regulations for the development of and encouragement of finish fights in the Senate and House of Representatives.

No lady Member of the House or Senate shall take advantage of these rules to join in a fight without the previous consent and approval and personal cooperation of the respective Presiding Officer of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CAREW. I trust this resolution will receive speedy consideration at the hands of the Committee on Rules, to which it ought to be sent, and we will soon have an opportunity to present the matter on the floor of the House and debate it. I know some gentlemen who have distinguished themselves just lately are anxious for an opportunity to display their prowess. I am for the development of talent. With these few remarks and the influence I have upon the floor, I trust this matter will be adjusted before the close of the session.

The CHAIRMAN. No one desiring to be heard in opposition to this bill—

Mr. BLANTON. The Chairman is going to yield me some time.

Mr. KIESS. I yield the gentleman 10 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask to speak out of order under the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the facetiousness of, if not the resolution introduced by, our generalissimo from Tammany. Whatever he says down here some other Members, at least from Tammany, obey, and even I go with him on some occasions.

A man who does nothing in the House or Senate never has any trouble. It is only a man who takes a definite stand, either for or against things, who does not find it altogether easy sailing. Sometimes it is necessary for a man to oppose aggression if he gets anywhere. Because I oppose many bills in Washington, which Washington newspapers want, I never get a fair deal at their hands. They distort and enlarge every incident with which I am connected. They stated yesterday that I choked one of my colleagues, but in the presence of two Republican Members, men who were against my stand on a certain bill, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD], both of whom were opposing me on a certain bill, in their presence these circumstances happened. I stated to the newspapers this morning publicly in the committee that if they could get the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD] who opposed me on this bill, to state I had done anything to my colleague from New York [Mr. BLOOM] except to hold his hands back against a table so he could not move, which is what I did, that if they could get them to say that I did anything else I would contribute \$1,000 to charitable purposes in Washington.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that the gentleman from Texas rose from the table and was the aggressor in this so-called bout that he is talking about, when he seized the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] and grabbed him by the arm and forced him against the table?

Mr. BLANTON. I will tell about that. Our committee was holding a hearing, not on a drastic Sunday law, but upon a reasonable law for the observance of Sunday in the District, less drastic than exists in any State in the Union.

Mr. LINTHICUM. You will not find it so.

Mr. BLANTON. It is less drastic than Baltimore has. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] was not a member of the committee, but he was appearing at almost every hearing. We had given him ample time on the bill at previous hearings, and he interrupted the individual members when he was not a witness.

A witness testified that he was a Government employee and was given the oath which ended up with the words, "So help me God." He said virtually that he crossed his fingers when he said that, because he did not believe in God. We told him that he was different from Members of Congress, who did believe in God. Another man came there posing as a Baptist minister. He said he spoke in the name of 11,000,000 Baptists who were against the Sunday observance law. We challenged him. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] challenged him, and the gentleman from Illinois was against the bill. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD] also challenged him, and he too was against the bill. They asked him to tell who the 11,000,000 Baptists were. They did not believe his statement. It was just merely to assert the dignity and preserve the order of the committee that we asked Mr. BLOOM to let us conduct our hearing in our own way. He was not a member of the committee. He insisted on butting in, and the chairman called him to order, and then, when we called attention to it, he got up and attempted to insult a member of the committee. What I did was to take him by the wrists and hold him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did not the gentleman go toward him?

Mr. BLANTON. I met him halfway.

Mr. GALLIVAN. Is my friend from Texas satisfied that he won the bout? [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. I had no intention of hurting the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], and I did not hurt him. I was his friend. I helped him when he had a contest here. I did not want to hurt him. I just wanted to show him that he could be held.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You could hold him, but you could not hold some others.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman himself would try me out I might hold him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will be glad to go down to the gymnasium with the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. I will go to the gymnasium this afternoon, and I do not think the gentleman can succeed in tiring me out. [Laughter.]

Now, I have said, Mr. Chairman, all I have to say.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BLANTON. No. I decline to yield for a question.

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Chairman, I think this is becoming disgraceful here. I move that the gentleman's remarks be taken down or stricken from the Record. They are improper. The idea of a man standing here in this House and challenging a Member to meet him in the gymnasium!

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asked leave to proceed out of order. That leave was granted. That gives him very wide latitude. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. I have always, since I have been 21 years of age—and I am now 54—been able to maintain the position that I took, mentally, physically and in every other way, and I am going to continue to do it as long as I am in Congress. If it is in behalf of a Sunday observance bill I am going to do it. If it is in behalf of a farm relief bill, I am going to do it; and I shall be on the floor maintaining my position as long as I am in Congress, and when I get where I can not do it I will resign. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas yields back the balance of his time. Does anybody desire to be heard in opposition to the pending bill?

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that it pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BURTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that

committee, having under consideration the bill (S. 4933) authorizing an appropriation for public highways in the Virgin Islands of the United States, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it pass without amendment.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question was on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KIESS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing under the rule a conference report on the bill (H. R. 16863) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16863) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Ordered printed.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 16952.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up the bill H. R. 16952. The Clerk will report it by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16952) to ratify and confirm act No. 3243 of the Philippine Legislature, approved November 27, 1925.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the taxes imposed by the Philippine Legislature in act No. 3243, approved November 27, 1925, are hereby legalized and ratified, and the collection of all such taxes made under or by authority of said act of the Philippine Legislature is hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior act of Congress been specifically authorized and directed.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, this is in accordance with the custom of Congress to confirm acts of the Philippine Legislature with relation to taxes, so that there may be no dispute in the courts.

The Philippine Legislature passed a law, which was approved by General Wood on November 27, 1925, continuing permanently in force an additional tax of one-half of 1 per cent on merchants' sales in the Philippine Islands from January 1, 1926.

The laws of the Philippine Legislature providing temporarily for this increased tax, which were approved by the Governor General on March 17, 1923, and November 27, 1924, respectively, were legalized and ratified by an act of Congress approved March 9, 1925.

The merchants' sales tax law has been in force in the Philippines since 1904. It has proven to be the most generally satisfactory manner of producing revenue and the one that meets with the least opposition among the people. When it has become necessary to increase the revenues of the Philippine government, to increase the sales tax rate is the method which has found the greatest favor.

Congress has consistently approved the collections made under the previous alterations of the merchants' sales tax law, and it is deemed quite essential to have Congress ratify this act of November 27, 1925, so as to avoid any question of its validity in so far as it applies to sales of merchandise brought into or sent out of the islands due to a possible conflict with the laws of Congress, which on the one hand have specified what duties should be laid on imports and on the other have prohibited the levying by the local legislature of export duties. In this connection it may be stated that the United States Supreme Court has ruled in favor of the validity of the tax mainly on the ground that the collections have been ratified by Congress.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KIESS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. Under the order of the House it is now in order to consider bills on the Private Calendar unobjected to. The Clerk will report the first bill.

SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENTS OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

The first business on the Private Calendar was House Joint Resolution 99, for the relief of a special disbursing agent of the Alaskan Engineering Commission or of the Alaska Railroad.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of R. B. Chase, special disbursing agent of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, the sum of \$3,333.34, heretofore disallowed by that office on account of payments made to Frederick Mears, by Army pay officers, the Acting Comptroller General having decided that the said Frederick Mears, upon accepting the office of chairman and chief engineer of said commission, ceased to be an officer in the Army and vacated his commission as such officer, and the payments made to the said Frederick Mears as an officer of the Army are hereby validated covering the period from July 1, 1921, to February 28, 1922.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the initial "B." and insert in lieu thereof the initial "D."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

HERMAN SHULOF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2616) for the relief of Herman Shulof.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has been on the calendar several times. On June 18 there were three objections; on June 11 there were two objections; and before that there was one objection. Is it the intention of the committee to keep this bill on the calendar indefinitely?

Mr. UNDERHILL. It has the favorable report of the committee and as long as it is on the calendar the committee is ready to defend its position.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, the calendar is pretty long and, inasmuch as this is a controversial matter, I shall object for the present.

JAMES B. DICKSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9318) authorizing the President to appoint James B. Dickson a second Lieutenant of the Air Service in the Regular Army of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I do not see the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] on the floor, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nevada asks unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MIMIE BERGH ERIKSEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5056) for the relief of Mimie Bergh Eriksen.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that there is a minority report on this bill signed by six members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I feel compelled to object.

EXPENDITURE OF CERTAIN FUNDS PAID TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT

The next business on the Private Calendar was House Joint Resolution 154, authorizing the expenditure of certain funds paid to the United States by the Persian Government.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is another resolution on the same subject which has been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and, therefore, I object.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to reserve his objection. I want to ask the gentleman whether he would not consent to a unanimous-consent request to substitute Senate Joint Resolution 112 for this resolution and pass it? The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has approved Senate Joint Resolution 112.

Mr. ARENTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. What is the amount carried in the Senate resolution?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. ARENTZ. Why was the amount increased by \$5,000 over the amount carried in the House resolution?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I will explain to the gentleman. The Senate thought the lady ought to have \$30,000 and House Resolution 154 specifies that the amount is to be paid out of the money paid into the Treasury by the Persian Government, but there seemed to be general opposition to that as the fund paid by the Persian Government was intended for other purposes, for educational purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute Senate Joint Resolution 112 for House Joint Resolution 154.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to substitute Senate Joint Resolution 112 for House Joint Resolution 154. Is there objection?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will object to the request unless the amount is changed from \$30,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I may say to the gentleman—

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am going to object to this bill. There is a minority report filed here on the bill.

Mr. LINTHICUM. No; the gentleman misunderstands the situation.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. The Senate bill of which the gentleman speaks should go on the Consent Calendar and be brought up in that way.

Mr. LINTHICUM. No; you can not get it on the Consent Calendar. May I say to the gentleman I have tried that, but it can not be placed on the Consent Calendar. It is a private bill.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. A number of us have not had an opportunity to read the bill and I would object to its substitution.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill may be passed over for the present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas objects.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman consent to the bill being passed over until he can look into the matter?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. The bill about which the gentleman speaks is not even on the calendar, so far as I know.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes; Senate Joint Resolution 112 is on the calendar, known as No. 738. I ask that this bill be passed over for the present.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I am objecting to the bill that is on the calendar and to which there has been filed a minority report by four of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. LINTHICUM. But I am asking for the substitution of a joint resolution unanimously reported and to which there is no minority report.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. To which I am objecting until we can reach that bill.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard; the Clerk will report the next bill on the calendar.

JOHN MARVIN WRIGHT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11877) authorizing the President to reappoint John Marvin Wright, formerly an officer in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, an officer in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. REECE. Mr. Speaker, I reported this bill, and on account of developments since that time I ask unanimous consent that the bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

EDWARD F. WEISKOPF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7540) for the relief of Edward F. Weiskopf.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon Edward F. Weiskopf, formerly first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army of the United States, before a retiring board, to inquire whether at the time of his honorable discharge, October 1, 1919, he was incapacitated for active service, and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said discharge should have been made, and upon the result of such inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Edward F. Weiskopf a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps and place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army, with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That the said Edward F. Weiskopf shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES HENDERSON STUART MORISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7153) authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice this is a bill authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the active list of the Army after ascertaining that he is qualified for active service therein, and to commission him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as an additional number in the Medical Corps, United States Army, in the grade of major. There is no report from the Secretary of War. Has this matter been submitted to the War Department?

Mr. REECE. It was discussed with the department. As the gentleman probably understands, the situation in the Medical Corps of the Army is somewhat different from what it is in the other branches of the Army. This is a very competent surgeon and one with a most distinguished service record.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. The point I want to ascertain is whether the Secretary of War made an unfavorable report on this bill.

Mr. REECE. He has not.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Has he made any report?

Mr. REECE. He has not.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Was it submitted to him for a report?

Mr. REECE. I am speaking now as my recollection serves me, and I think I am correct in that statement. It was discussed orally, and in some way the making of a written report was overlooked; anyhow, a written report does not appear to have been made.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is rather unusual for us to pass these bills without submitting them to the department involved, and I feel constrained to object.

Mr. REECE. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I reserve it.

Mr. REECE. This is a gentleman who enlisted in the early part of the war, a medical officer. He was twice wounded. He was awarded the distinguished-service cross and the military cross by the British Government for distinguished service. He is a graduate of the University of Arts and Literature. He is a graduate of a medical school, and is a man of very high standing, and is the type of man and the type of physician that I think would be of great value to the Medical Corps of the Army. It is only an authorization. If it was not agreeable to the War Department, they would not have to do it.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Let me ask the gentleman if this is not tantamount to a direction?

Mr. REECE. It is not. We left out that language which amounts to a direction.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. It makes it merely permissive?

Mr. REECE. That is all.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I withdraw my objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the active list of the Army after ascertaining that he is qualified for active service therein, and to commission him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as an additional number in the Medical Corps, United States Army, in the grade of major.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE CALDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11110) for the relief of George Caldwell.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ARENTZ. Reserving the right to object, it appears that this man was a warrant officer but was made a captain in the American Expeditionary Forces and later retired as a captain. If he had been retired as a warrant officer he would have been drawing approximately \$138 per month, whereas he is now getting approximately \$85 per month.

Mr. SWING. That is a fact.

Mr. ARENTZ. In the report the Secretary of War says:

Moreover the beneficiary of this bill, then a captain of infantry, requested that he be considered by the board of general officers with a view to retirement as a warrant officer, stating that he desired to take over certain business interests.

The retirement as a warrant officer was made at his request. Now, he comes and asks for reinstatement, as provided in this bill, as a captain.

Mr. SWING. I do not think that is a fair statement of the facts. He did not retire because he wanted to. He was forced out when the number of officers were greatly reduced by the act of 1922. If he had remained a warrant officer instead of accepting the additional responsibility which the Government placed on him when it made him a commissioned officer during the World War he would have been retired at a much higher pay than what he is getting now.

Mr. ARENTZ. I think there is a whole lot of merit in the bill.

Mr. SWING. He made a remarkable record in the service over the seas. He participated in the major operations at Ypres-Lys, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. He was awarded a silver-star citation, he was given the French Croix de Guerre, and recommended for the distinguished-service medal. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, George Caldwell, warrant officer, United States Army, retired, a captain in the United States Army, and to immediately place him on the retired list of the Army with the retired pay and allowances of said grade: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

W. Z. SWIFT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2721) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to W. Z. Swift, of Louisa County, Va., the insurance due on account of the policy held by Harold Rogis.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to W. Z. Swift, of Louisa County, Va., out of the proper fund appropriated therefor, the accrued installments of insurance due on account of the policy of insurance of Harold Rogis, late of Fifteenth Depot Battalion (case styled in the Veterans' Bureau C-64337), and to continue such payments, in accord-

ance with the statute in such cases made and provided, until the entire amount of the policy of insurance held by the said Harold Rogis is fully paid.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That W. Z. Swift shall be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary of the late Harold Rogis, Fifteenth Depot Battalion, in application T-4760702, for insurance under the war risk insurance act of October 6, 1917, as amended.

"Sec. 2. That the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall pay to W. Z. Swift, of Louisa County, Va., as aforesaid, from available appropriations, an amount equal to the monthly installments of \$57.50 each from the 1st day of December, 1918, to the date of passage of this act, and \$57.50 each month thereafter until the full amount designated in said application has been paid: *Provided*, That before any sum is paid hereunder the said W. Z. Swift shall furnish a proper bond in a sum satisfactory to the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to protect the United States against payment of said insurance to any person who may establish an adverse right thereto."

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute for the bill the bill S. 1517, and then strike out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and substitute the House amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. Will this send it back to the Senate?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes; because we had to amend the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. And you amend the Senate bill?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. You make the Senate bill conform to the House bill?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And the bill will carry the House amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair understand the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The request of the gentleman from Massachusetts is to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and strike out all of the Senate bill and include the amendment offered to the House bill.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HOMER H. HACKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3462) for the relief of Homer H. Hacker.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Homer H. Hacker, of Dallas, Tex., the sum of \$100 as reimbursement for loss sustained by him as remitter of post-office money order No. 487, in the amount of \$100, issued on July 21, 1919, at Biltmore, N. C., and drawn on the postmaster at Dallas, Tex., which money order was not received by the payee designated therein, and payment of which can not be traced by reason of the fact that the records pertaining thereto have been destroyed pursuant to law.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALFRED F. LAND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2090) for the relief of Alfred F. Land.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred F. Land, of Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$4,512, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries, sustained on January 17, 1924, in a collision with an official United States Army automobile from Fort McArthur, Calif.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, strike out "\$4,512" and insert "\$3,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES E. WESTCOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5449) for the relief of James E. Westcott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged members of the United States Army who served during the Civil War, James E. Westcott, late of the United States Army, serving as a private, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from such service of the United States as a member of the United States Army on the date of the expiration of his enlistment: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "ALMIRANTE"

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12780) for the relief of the owner of the American steamship *Almirante* at the time of her collision with the United States steamship *Hisko*.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute for the House bill now under consideration the bill (S. 2899) for the relief of the owner of the American steamship *Almirante* and owners of cargo laden aboard thereof at the time of her collision with the U. S. S. *Hisko*.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to substitute for the bill under consideration the bill S. 2899. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

[S. 2899, 69th Cong., 2d sess.]

A bill for the relief of the owner of the American steamship *Almirante* and owners of cargo laden aboard thereof at the time of her collision with the U. S. S. *Hisko*

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of the owner of the American steamship *Almirante* and the claims of the owners of cargo laden aboard thereof, against the United States of America for damages and loss alleged to have been caused by collision between said steamship and the U. S. S. *Hisko*, on or about the 6th day of September, 1918, off the coast of the State of New Jersey, may be sued for by the owner of said steamship *Almirante* and the said owners of cargo in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court; and the said court shall have jurisdiction to hear, consider, and determine such suits and to enter judgments or decrees for the amounts of such damages and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of the owner of the said steamship *Almirante* and the said owners of cargo or against the owner of the said steamship *Almirante* and said owners of cargo, in favor of the United States, upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like suits in admiralty between private parties, and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notices of the suits shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by orders of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suits shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this act.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the Senate bill on page 2, line 13, after the word "appeal" by striking out the colon, inserting a comma and the following:

Except that no interest shall be paid on any claim.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 13 of the Senate bill, after the word "appeal," strike out the colon, insert a comma and the following: "except that no interest shall be paid on any claim."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill H. R. 12780 was laid on the table.

BERT H. LIBBEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12936) for the relief of Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any law conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey, who was a member of Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 22d day of August, 1903: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN COSTIGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1842) for the relief of John Costigan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and dependent relatives, John Costigan shall hereafter be held and considered to have been in the military service of the United States as a private in Company D, Fifth United States Cavalry, from March 27, 1878, and to have been honorably discharged May 31, 1881: *Provided*, That no back pay, back pension, or other allowance shall accrue by reason of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN G. CASSIDY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13004) for the relief of John G. Cassidy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John G. Cassidy, who was a member of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 11th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN G. PAULEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1133) for the relief of John G. Pauley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

That in the administration of the pension laws John G. Pauley shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in Company G, Twenty-first United States Infantry, on the 20th day of December, 1899: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Committee amendment: After the word "no" in line 7 insert "back pay, bounty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLARENCE G. STONESTREET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5548) to correct the military record of Clarence G. Stonestreet.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, it appears this Clarence G. Stonestreet enlisted about 20 years ago, and I think we are going a long ways when we are correcting honorable discharges of soldiers of such a recent date; but owing to the fact that this man has since been declared insane, there are extenuating circumstances which compel me to withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is withdrawn, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Clarence G. Stonestreet, late of Twenty-fifth Battery United States Field Artillery, Regular Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on January 8, 1906: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read "A bill for the relief of Clarence G. Stonestreet."

WILLIAM F. WHEELER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6872) to amend the military record of William F. Wheeler.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask what the extenuating circumstances are in this case?

Mr. ARENTZ. I will say I can not answer the question, because I am not the author of the bill. I have every other bill to look after, but this is one I do not happen to have.

Mr. BACON. I think this bill ought to go over without prejudice as the author does not seem to be here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

RICHARD BRANNAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9738) to correct the military record of Richard Brannan.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BACON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not think these military records ought to be corrected by congressional action without extenuating circumstances. I would like to know something about this one.

Mr. HOGG. Mr. Speaker, the soldier who is the subject of the relief asked for by this bill served in the Twenty-eighth Indiana Battery in the Spanish-American War from April 15, 1898, until the battery was mustered out, and he thereupon received an honorable discharge. During his second term of enlistment, and while in the Philippine Islands, he became intoxicated. After being beaten by a guard and while under the influence of liquor he attempted to strike back. He was dishonorably discharged without presenting any defense at the trial. Otherwise his record was of the highest order.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, this bill is unnecessary. We have had general legislation affecting second-enlistment cases, so that this bill is not necessary.

Mr. BACON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object if it is not necessary.

Mr. ARENTZ. I would like to explain the situation to the gentleman from Indiana, that if a man has served one enlistment and enlisted for another term and is dishonorably discharged the first enlistment and honorable discharge entitles him to a pension.

Mr. BACON. Then there is no necessity for this bill.

Mr. HOGG. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to reserve his objection.

Mr. BACON. I will reserve it.

Mr. HOGG. For the information of the gentleman from Nevada, I say that the law is directly opposite as stated by him to the gentleman from New York. He has misinformed the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ARENTZ. I am basing my statement on the statement of the gentleman from California, made a few moments ago. He had a similar bill and asked the Speaker pro tempore to lay it on the table, which was done.

Mr. HOGG. The gentleman from Nevada is basing his information, therefore, upon information which he has received from another Member and not from authentic sources. It is not fair to the membership to prevent just legislation upon hearsay.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the confusion, I ask that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ARENTZ. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is made. The bill is stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JOHN DEWITT MARVIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1141) to correct the military record of John Dewitt Marvin.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BACON. What are the extenuating circumstances in this case?

Mr. GLYNN. This man was under age. On the affidavit of his parents he was discharged from the service.

Mr. BACON. I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That John Dewitt Marvin shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as of the 28th day of April, 1918: *Provided*, That no pension or compensation shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Dewitt Marvin, Army Serial No. 1215731, who was a private first class of Company L, One hundred and eighth Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 28th day of April, 1918: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or compensation shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

DOMINIC I. MURPHY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 68) authorizing Dominic I. Murphy, consul general of the United States of America, to accept a silver fruit bowl presented to him by the British Government.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Dominic I. Murphy, a consul general of the United States of America, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept and receive a silver fruit bowl bearing on one side an engraved crest of the British Government and on the other the words "Presented to Dominic I. Murphy by His Majesty's Government, November 11, 1918," the bowl being now in the custody of the Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the bill was passed, was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

DAMAGES TO CERTAIN CITIZENS OF NEW MEXICO

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 545) for the payment of damages to certain citizens of New Mexico caused by reason of artificial obstructions to the flow of the Rio Grande by an agency of the United States.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to make an inquiry as to why there is no later report on this bill than that of 1921?

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Texas, I will say this is a Senate bill, and the Senate apparently did not call for a later report. This bill came up before the Committee on Claims, and it was referred to a subcommittee, and hearings were had on the bill, and the bill was reported out unanimously.

This bill arose out of the flood that occurred in New Mexico in 1921, due to the fact that when the Government took over the building of the Elephant Butte Dam it took over from a former irrigation company certain ditches that were there. Those ditches were reconstructed. One ditch was widened and raised two feet. In the reconstruction of the ditch they put in a flume only 4 feet by 4. They also reconstructed the ditch on the south side of the town of Hatch and brought the two ditches together below the town. They were notified on many occasions by the county surveyor and others that the flume that had been placed in the ditch was not sufficient to carry the flood water.

There came a very heavy rain on the 15th of October, 1921; that was followed by a much heavier rain on the 17th and the banks of the ditches confined the water, and did not permit same to flow out. The flume not being of sufficient capacity the water could not escape. The next morning the people at Hatch had a flood surrounding their buildings. They telegraphed the manager of the project to come and cut the bank of the ditch and let the water flow out. The manager came but he failed to cut the bank and let the water flow out. The people of Hatch telegraphed to Santa Fe for a health officer to come there and explain that something must be done and for 48 hours that water was retained there. The buildings were built of adobe and several of them fell down, the bank building, the church building, the lumber yard building, the garage building, and several private buildings. After the health officer came and explained that unless they let the water out they were liable to have some diseases, from the confining of the water, they cut the bank and the water flowed out, and no one below was damaged.

There is no question that liability exists from this fact, that when they put the flume in to carry the water in place of making it sufficiently large to carry off the water they reduced it so the water could not flow out. They raised the banks of both the canal and lateral, confining this water so that in case of a flood the buildings would be flooded and destroyed unless the ditch bank was cut. They delayed doing that for 48 hours and let these buildings—many of them—become water-soaked and fall down, so that the stock of goods in the drug store and in other places were damaged. There is no question in my mind as to this damage. The money to pay them comes from the reclamation fund. The manager now in charge of the reclamation project appeared before the Reclamation Service when I was present and said those people were entitled to damages as a result of the action of the Government itself.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. Morrow], I withdraw my reservation.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed (1) to cause a survey to be made in such manner and

under such regulations as he deems necessary for the purposes of this act to determine the property loss by flood by reason of the overflow of the Rio Grande River on August 17, 1921, sustained by Lucas Trujillo, Juan Bians, Mariano P. Padillo, Bruno Perea, Juan Jose Trujillo, Miguel Trujillo, Francisco Saiz, Antonio Provencio, B. R. Carreros, Santiago Serna, Roman M. Herrera, and other property owners who are citizens of the United States residing at or in the vicinity of Hatch and Santa Teresa, N. Mex.; and (2) to pay such losses in full if the amount appropriated in section 2 of this act is sufficient or, if such amount is insufficient, to pay to each person such percentage of the amount of his property loss as the amount appropriated bears to the amount determined by the Secretary as the property loss sustained.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the reclamation fund of the Treasury, the sum of \$75,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RICHARD BRANNAN

Mr. HOGG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the consideration of H. R. 9738, to correct the military record of Richard Brannan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to return to the consideration to H. R. 9738, and the Chair understands the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bacon] has withdrawn his objection to the consideration of the same. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to remove the charge of attempted assault standing against the military record of Richard Brannan, formerly a member of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Richard Brannan, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on November 26, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

JAMES M. WINSTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11542) for the relief of James M. Winston.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorable discharged soldiers, James M. Winston, who was a member of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 24th day of March, 1865.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 10, after the figures "1865," insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, allowance, or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDWARD DELANEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12038) to correct the military record of Edward Delaney.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Edward Delaney, who was a member of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 11th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FANNIE KRAVITZ

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1595) for the relief of Fannie Kravitz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, with the understanding that no effort will be made not to adopt the committee amendment, I shall not object.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It has been accepted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the sum of \$10,000 to Fannie Kravitz, of New Haven, Conn., in compensation for injuries sustained November 11, 1923, in the city of New Haven, Conn., when struck by a United States Navy motor vehicle.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$3,000 to Fannie Kravitz, of New Haven, Conn., in compensation for injuries sustained November 12, 1923, in the city of New Haven, Conn., when struck by a United States Navy motor vehicle."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LIM TOY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8739) for the relief of Lim Toy, of the city of Boston, Mass.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to return to Lim Toy, of the City of Boston, Mass., the following bonds, to wit:

Fourth Liberty loan 4½ gold bonds of 1933-1938; one bond A02052951, for \$1,000, with 28 coupons attached; one bond A01108371, for \$1,000, with 28 coupons attached; one bond G00348337, for \$1,000, with 28 coupons attached; one bond J00806719, for \$1,000, with 28 coupons attached; one bond H00806718, for \$1,000, with 28 coupons attached; and one bond K00806720, for \$1,000, with 28 coupons attached: *Provided, however*, That in the event said bonds have been redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury since their deposit in the Treasury, then the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Lim Toy the amount of such redemption out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said bonds having been deposited as bail bonds for appearances of two certain Chinese aliens, which bail bonds had been breached and the aforesaid Liberty bonds turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Department of Labor authorities and covered into the Treasury, after which the aliens were surrendered to the immigration authorities and were deported.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

M. TILLERY AND MRS. V. D. TILLERY

The next bill on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11852) for the relief of M. Tillery and Mrs. V. D. Tillery.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund to M. Tillery and Mrs. V. D. Tillery, of Beaumont, Tex., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,646.57, representing the amount said M. Tillery and Mrs. V. D. Tillery were unlawfully required to pay as income tax for the year 1917, being an overassessment as ascertained by the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department, which amount they were prevented from collecting on a claim for refund thereof within the time permitted by law because of having received, before said claim became barred, written instructions from the internal-revenue agent in charge that they should take no action looking to the collection thereof until further notice, relying upon which they failed to present said claim within the time fixed by law.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CAPITAL PAPER CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3064) for the relief of the Capital Paper Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund to the Capital Paper Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., \$706.87 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, this amount having been collected in excess on certain wrapping paper imported through the port of Indianapolis, Ind., November 12, 1924, the correct rate of duty being 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1309 of the tariff act of 1922, and the amount collected being 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1305 of the said act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

J. S. CORBETT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 780) for the relief of J. S. Corbett.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. S. Corbett, of Bishopville, S. C., the sum of \$28.50, duplicate payment of floor tax on tobacco products in March, 1919.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DANIEL S. GLOVER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2720) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Daniel S. Glover.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to Daniel S. Glover, on account of the results of an injury sustained January 28, 1913, while in the performance of duty as an employee of the navy yard at Washington, D. C., the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916.

With the following committee amendment:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 in full settlement against the Government to Daniel S. Glover, as compensation for injuries sustained January 28, 1913, while in the performance of duty as an employee of the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill (S. 1515) and agree to the House amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ABRAHAM H. TOMPKINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12903) for the relief of Abraham H. Tompkins.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Abraham H. Tompkins, having been appointed drum major and served during the Civil War as "drum major of the regiment" and as chief musician, the proper officers of the United States Government are authorized and directed to issue to said Abraham H. Tompkins a discharge from the service of the United States as a chief musician with the rank of drum major: *Provided,* That no pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADAM B. ACKERMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12963) for the relief of Adam B. Ackerman, alias Aunkerman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Adam B. Ackerman, alias Aunkerman, who was a member of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th day of July, 1862: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS MURPHY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12859) for the relief of Thomas Murphy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Thomas Murphy, a private, Company C, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, Third Division, American Expeditionary Forces, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of said company and regiment.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 9, change the period to a colon and add the following: "*Provided,* That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN MACK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4321) authorizing the redemption by the United States Treasury of 20 war-savings stamps (series of 1918) now held by Dr. John Mack, of Omaha, Nebr.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Reserving the right to object, it seems that this bill authorizes the payment for registered war-savings stamps to a man other than the original owner, and there is no record on file showing a legal transfer. I think it might be well to report a bill of this kind under the circumstances in evidence, except I see at no place does the payee in this bill have to put up a bond to reimburse the Treasury for any loss that might occur.

Mr. UNDERHILL. That is true; the committee, after thorough examination in this case, came to the unanimous decision that Doctor Mack was the legal and rightful owner of these stamps. We then communicated with the Treasury Department and suggested that Doctor Mack was willing to file a bond. The Treasury Department turned the proposition down; they do that more or less as a matter of policy without reference to the merits of the bill.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I am willing to concede that the committee would be justified in directing the payment to Doctor Mack, but still, if the original owner should come up and make proof that Doctor Mack did not have the legal title, the Treasury would have to pay for it. I think a bond should be filed in the case.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The committee would have put it in the bill, but it did not seem to meet with the views of the Treasury Department. The gentleman can offer that amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to redeem 20 war-savings stamps (series of 1918), office No. 25100, registration No. 2584, originally issued to Nick Boten, 414 North Fourteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr., and now owned and in the possession of Dr. John Mack, of Omaha, Nebr.; that the Secretary of the United States Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of funds of the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an adequate sum for the redemption of said war-savings stamps at their legal value, with interest, ownership of said war-savings stamps being vested in Dr. John Mack as a consideration for professional services rendered the original owner, Nick Boten, who neglected to properly assign them to the present owner and who has since disappeared and can not be located in order to make the conveyance required by law.

With the following committee amendment:

After the word "value," in line 2, add a period and strike out the rest of the line, and strike out lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill strike out the period and insert a colon and add the following language: "*Provided,* That such payment shall be made after the execution of a bond by the payee to reimburse the Treasury for any loss occasioned by the payment to the original owner of said war-savings stamps, Nick Boten."

Mr. UNDERHILL. I am willing to accept that amendment if you substitute for the word "payee" "Doctor Mack."

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I will ask that the amendment be modified to that extent.

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF PERSONS AT LAWTON, OKLA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1579) for the relief of persons suffering loss on account of the Lawton fire, 1917.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This is a bill to pay to certain citizens of Lawton, Okla., \$75,000 as resulting damage because of a fire that occurred in Lawton. The contract that the city of Lawton made with the Government concerning Fort Sill provided that in case of a fire in Lawton the city guard in charge in Lawton, not anybody at Fort Sill, should have authority and power to cut off a valve and reserve all of the water for Lawton. It did not provide any action whatever should be taken by the authorities at Fort Sill. A fire occurred, and now they come in and claim that it took them 45 minutes to get in communication with officers at Fort Sill, and that during those 45 minutes damage

ensued. I do not see where the Government is liable there. I would like to see the people in Oklahoma remunerated, but unless the contract warrants it, I do not think the \$75,000 ought be paid to them by the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it will be necessary for me to make a short statement explaining the nature of this water supply, so that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] may understand the situation. This bill proposes to reimburse some citizens of my home town for a fire loss during the war. The city of Lawton is adjacent to Fort Sill Military Reservation. Fort Sill receives its water supply from a lake belonging to the city of Lawton. The pipe line carrying the water from the lake to the city crosses the Fort Sill Military Reservation. During the war it became necessary for Fort Sill to have a large increase in its water supply, because of the location there of one of the cantonments. When war was declared the cantonment located, and the increased supply made necessary. The city of Lawton turned over its lake and the pipe line to the War Department.

The arrangement was such that in case of fire at Lawton the Fort Sill authorities were to close their valve and throw the whole water supply to the city of Lawton. In case of fire at Fort Sill it was arranged for the city of Lawton to close its valve and throw the entire supply to Fort Sill. Fire broke out in the city of Lawton. The authorities there telephoned out to Fort Sill and requested the authorities to cut off their valve and throw the entire supply down to the city. The record shows that it took 45 minutes for the Lawton authorities to get in touch with those in Fort Sill and to get the valve closed so that the supply could come down to the city.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Here is what the contract says:

In case of a fire in the city of Lawton—

And that is the only provision concerning Lawton—

the city water guard—

Not Fort Sill—

is to have authority to divert the entire capacity to the city during the emergency.

That is the only provision that concerns fire in Lawton. The city water guard did not do his duty. Is it right to hold the Government and the taxpayers of the United States for \$75,000 damages because the city water guard did not do his duty?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, that is not correct. The report does not justify that conclusion. When Lawton called the city water guard, he opened the valve, but there was no water in the pipes, because further up the line the water was diverted. When the city found that its own guard had opened the valve and could get no water, the authorities had to get into communication with the authorities at Fort Sill.

Mr. BLANTON. And was Fort Sill negligent in that respect?

Mr. THOMAS. It took 45 minutes to get in communication with them.

Mr. BLANTON. They did not contract that they would have a man on the telephone all of the time.

Mr. THOMAS. Under the agreement Fort Sill was to maintain a man on the valve leading to the cantonment, and in case of fire at the city of Lawton the local authorities were to get in touch with Fort Sill and have the Army guard open the valve.

Mr. BLANTON. The only reference in the contract to that was that if there were a fire in Fort Sill, then the Fort Sill man should be at the valve.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; and he was not there.

Mr. BLANTON. But this was a fire in Lawton.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the point. When the fire broke out in Lawton, the Fort Sill guard was not at his post of duty, and the valve could not be opened up there and the water turned away from Fort Sill and into the Lawton main.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, as our friend is about to leave the House and we are to be deprived of his very valuable services—a distinct loss to us though a gain to another body—I am inclined to let this go by. He has almost outtalked me; but I have presented the facts, and if the steering committee wants this money spent in that way, all right.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, just one further word. This is not an outright appropriation. The matter is referred to the Comptroller General for investigation. After investigation of the claims, in the event that he finds that loss was sustained, and the Government, through dereliction or failure of the Fort Sill authorities to open this valve, is responsible, then he has authority to approve the claims against the proposed appropriation of \$75,000. He may make the award. This makes

the Comptroller General a sort of a court of claims, and in this form I hope the gentleman from Texas will not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I notice the following proviso:

Provided, That before any of said claims are allowed and paid the Comptroller General of the United States shall make an investigation of each of said claims to determine the extent and amount of such loss and damage.

I do not see where he is to determine the facts in the case affecting liability.

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. That is to find the extent of the damage to the owner of the property.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. That probably will not be a difficult matter, but the Secretary of War has made an unfavorable recommendation on the ground of any liability. Now, it will probably not be any difficult task to determine how much damage, if any, occurred by the fire, but the question of whether the Federal Government should pay approximately \$75,000 would be one that I think should be very carefully investigated, and in view of the fact there is an unfavorable recommendation from the Secretary of War, and in view of the fact this private calendar day has been hurried on us, I should like to look into it more carefully. Therefore I object.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight to-day to file a privileged report from the Committee on Ways and Means on the bill (H. R. 17130).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

HENRY F. DOWNING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1691) for the relief of Henry F. Downing.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$80.20 to Henry F. Downing as bounty due him for services rendered in the United States Navy during the Civil War.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRANK J. DWYER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8477) for the relief of Frank J. Dwyer.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank J. Dwyer, of Suffolk County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the sum of \$68, in full compensation against the Government as a result of injury sustained by said Frank J. Dwyer, caused by negligence on the part of Corp. C. L. Jenkins in the operation of Army car No. 17111, owned and operated by the United States Government on June 30, 1921.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES B. DICKSON

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 291. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINBLOM] is now present, and I reserved the right to object at that time because he was absent from the hall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9318) authorizing the President to appoint James B. Dickson a second lieutenant of the Air Service in the Regular Army of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, James B. Dickson, first lieutenant, Air Service Reserve Corps, United States Army, and former first lieutenant in Air Service, Regular Army of the United States, a second lieutenant of the Air Service in the Regular Army of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALEXANDER McLAREN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 598) for the relief of Alexander McLaren.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000, to Alexander McLaren, Detroit, Mich., in full settlement and satisfaction of injuries sustained by him when struck by a truck of the Post Office Department.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

OLIVER J. LARKIN AND LONA LARKIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2619) for the relief of Oliver J. Larkin and Lona Larkin. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Oliver J. Larkin and Lona Larkin, of Greencastle, Ind., the sum of \$3,000, in full and final settlement of all claims for personal injuries sustained by them on March 18, 1924, on the national highway, about 1½ miles east of Lewisville, Henry County, Ind., through the carelessness and negligence of certain members of the Eighty-fourth Division Officers' Reserve who were operating a Cadillac motor car No. 114766, then and there owned by the United States Government and used by said Army members while on duty.

Committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "pay" insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert here a statement I made relative to honorably discharged Spanish war veterans who afterwards had received dishonorable discharges and who would receive a pension. I might add this is for the purpose of correcting a statement made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Hogg]. I will read a few lines from Public, No. 166, Sixty-ninth Congress:

[House Resolution 8132]

An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, to certain maimed soldiers, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, or who, having served less than 90 days, were discharged for disability incurred in the service in line of duty, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits which so incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the

list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$50 a month and not less than \$20 a month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities shown shall be rated: *Provided*, That any such person who has reached the age of 62 years shall, upon making proof of such fact, be placed upon the pension roll and entitled to receive a pension of \$20 a month; in case such person has reached the age of 68 years, \$30 a month; in case such person has reached the age of 72 years, \$40 a month; and in case such person has reached the age of 75 years, \$50 a month.

Then it goes on to state that by an act passed subsequent to this, if a dishonorable discharge has been had, he would still be subject to receiving a pension from the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THOMAS F. NICHOLAS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12569) for the relief of Thomas F. Nicholas.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Thomas F. Nicholas shall hereafter be held and considered to have served 90 days' actual military service and been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in the Spanish-American War as a private of Company B, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 3d day of November, 1898, and thereafter from Troop I, Third United States Cavalry, honorably discharged on May 1, 1900: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, this is another one of those bills that are unnecessary because of the provisions of the act I just read, and consequently it is not necessary to pass it and similar ones of a similar nature.

Mr. CAREW. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, my friend has called attention to a general law which, according to his view, makes it unnecessary to pass this bill. But my study of it for two or three years past has convinced me that it is necessary.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Nevada [Mr. ARENTZ] withdrew his objection to an identical bill of our friend from Indiana [Mr. Hogg] and let him pass it.

Mr. ARENTZ. I did before I had fully ascertained the facts.

Mr. CAREW. Even if the bill is not necessary, it will not do any harm to pass it.

Mr. ARENTZ. I withdraw my objection under the circumstances.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. I would like to ask whether that change in the military law was made at the recommendation of the Committee on Military Affairs or engrafted on an appropriation bill?

Mr. ARENTZ. I can not tell as to that; but if it was recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs, bills of this kind ought not to be brought before the House to take up the time of the House.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. If it provided that a man who had received a dishonorable discharge might by subsequent enlistment and honorable discharge become eligible for pension, that would seem to be right; but if it provides that a man after his second enlistment is dishonorably discharged and then becomes pensionable it seems to me the proper order is reversed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

DELAWARE RIVER TOWING LINE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4397) for the relief of Delaware River Towing Line.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will it expedite matters if I ask that the Senate bill 1899 be substituted for this bill at the present time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of the Delaware River Towing Line, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, owner of the steam tug *Henry P. Mills*, against the United States for damages alleged to have been caused by collision between the said tugboat and the U. S. S. *Larsen*, a prohibition patrol boat being handled by the Prohibition Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, in the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, may be sued by the said Delaware River Towing Line, of Delaware, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court, and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit and to enter judgment or decree for the amount of such damages and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of the said Delaware River Towing Line, or against the said Delaware River Towing Line in favor of the United States upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like cases between private parties and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this act.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the same amendment as will be offered on all these bills. In this one I move that after the word "appeal" on line 10 before the word "provided" the colon be stricken out and the following words added: "except that no interest shall be allowed on any claim."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. UNDERHILL: Page 2, line 10, after the word "appeal," strike out the colon and add "except that no interest shall be allowed on any claim."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the similar House bill will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10422) for the relief of William J. O'Brien.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$10,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated in payment of the claim of William J. O'Brien for permanent injuries sustained caused by being struck by a Freedmen's Hospital ambulance in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of May, 1924, the driver of said ambulance being at the time an employee of said hospital.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Strike out all of the matter just read, lines 3 to 9, inclusive, on page 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$3,000 to William J. O'Brien for permanent injuries sustained when struck by an ambulance belonging to the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1924."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

LEO J. POURCIAU

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2353) to amend the military record of Leo J. Pourciau.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Leo J. Pourciau, late of Company B, Fifty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, shall be held to have been honorably discharged as private of such organization as of January 20, 1919.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, strike out all of lines 3 to 6, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Leo J. Pourciau, late of Company B, Fifty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 20th day of January, 1919: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

E. C. CALLAHAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11399) authorizing the President to reappoint E. C. Callahan, formerly a captain of Infantry, United States Army, a captain of Infantry, United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Why not take it up and pass on it at the present time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I will say to the gentleman that I have been informed the bill will be objected to at this time, and the reason for asking that it be passed over is because the War Department is now making a further study of the facts connected with the case and will likely make a new report upon the case, which we hope will remove any objections to the bill.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I will state that this gentleman, Captain Callahan, has been a very efficient and highly respected Army official and married in my district, and, as I understand it, the War Department has changed its mind with regard to this case and will now make a favorable report. That is my information.

Mr. TILSON. But that fact does not appear of record. So far as the record shows, it appears that the War Department is unwilling to make a favorable recommendation on this bill, and I think that a Member would be justified in objecting to the passage of a bill by unanimous consent that the War Department had formally objected to. The request of the gentleman from Indiana should be granted under the circumstances.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. May I further state that Mr. Callahan was originally a resident of my home city, Terre Haute, Ind., and he is a very good personal friend of mine.

Mr. HUDSPETH. And he is of mine. He married a beautiful and accomplished young lady from one of the best families in the city of El Paso, my home.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have talked with Mr. Callahan, and I feel sure this is in the interest of Mr. Callahan.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I just want to state that my information this morning was that the War Department had changed its mind about this matter after getting the full facts.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have the same information, but it is not official as yet.

Mr. HUDSPETH. This report was made quite a while ago. Since then they have gained other information and other facts about this matter which would justify them in approving it. Under those circumstances I felt we might take it up at this time, have it passed through the House, and get it over to the Senate. I appreciate the interest the gentleman from Indiana has taken in this matter. We are now partners in the matter. I feel we might convince the House that this is a meritorious measure and get it over to the Senate in order that it may be passed there.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman can stop objections and get it passed at this time, I will be very glad to see that done.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Of course, if there is going to be objection made, we had better have it passed over; but in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana, I felt we might be able to convince these big-hearted gentlemen so that they might not object.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid the gentleman from Texas will persuade me unless I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is not necessary to make that request as to the Private Calendar. The bill will retain its place on the calendar. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. ARENTZ. I object.

MARIE YVONNE GUEGUINOU

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9063) for the relief of Marie Yvonne Gueguinou.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Marie Yvonne Gueguinou the sum of \$2,000 for injuries received as the result of collision had on August 28, 1920, at Brest, France, between a truck belonging to and being operated under the direction of the United States Navy Department and a cart in which said Marie Yvonne Gueguinou was traveling, said collision having been found to be the result of negligence on the part of the operator of said truck.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE H. CECIL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14865), for the relief of George H. Cecil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is a similar Senate bill on the Speaker's table, and without objection the Senate bill (S. 4943) will be considered in lieu of the House bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay George H. Cecil, supervisor of the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles, Calif., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$86.05 to reimburse him for the costs paid to the clerk of the superior court of California, for the county of Los Angeles, in the suit No. 171223 of J. M. Beard, plaintiff, against George H. Cecil, defendant.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

OWEN J. OWEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9666) to correct the military record of Owen J. Owen.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws relating to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Owen J. Owen, who was mustered into service August 14, 1863, as a private in Company H, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereinafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM PERKINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10953) for the relief of William Perkins.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Perkins, who was a member of Company A, Hatch's independent battalion Minnesota Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 26th day of September, 1863: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

IRVING D'FORREST PARKS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12783) to provide for the payment of the amount of an adjusted-service certificate to Irving D'Forrest Parks, beneficiary designated by Corpl. Steve McNeil Parks, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill (S. 5084).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau is authorized and directed to pay out of the adjusted-service certificate fund in the same manner and effect as if an adjusted-service certificate had been in full force and effect on the date of the death of Corpl. Steve McNeil Parks, of Sherman, Miss., the sum of \$940 to Irving D'Forrest Parks, brother of said Corpl. Steve McNeil Parks, deceased veteran of the World War, and by him, according to the records of the Secretary of War, designated as beneficiary in an application received by the Secretary of War on March 21, 1925, assigned the number A2368189, and lost by some undetermined agency.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

RUTH J. WALLING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13971) for the relief of Ruth J. Walling.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of

any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 to Ruth J. Walling, in full for all claims she may have against the Government on account of the death of James B. Walling, husband of the said Ruth J. Walling, who was wrongfully shot and killed by a United States prohibition enforcement officer, on or about the 4th day of February, 1926, in Orange County, Tex., the said United States prohibition enforcement officer being then and there engaged in the performance of his official duties, and the said James B. Walling not being then and there resisting the enforcement of any law, nor engaged in the perpetration of any unlawful act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROBERT R. BRADFORD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3918) for the relief of Robert R. Bradford.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Robert R. Bradford, as American consul at Catania, Italy, with the sum of \$2,984.61, such sum representing the unpaid balance of United States Government funds deposited by him in the Banca Italiana di Sconto, such bank having suspended payment of deposits on December 29, 1921, and having liquidated its claims.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SHERMAN P. BROWNING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3295) for the relief of Sherman P. Browning.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Sherman P. Browning, of Muhlenberg County, Ky., the sum of \$500, with interest, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the loss of United States war-savings stamps issued July 25, 1918, by Roy Hays, postmaster at Rochester, Butler County, Ky.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Sherman P. Browning, of Muhlenberg County, Ky., the sum of \$500, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on account of the theft of 100 United States war-savings certificate stamps issued July 25, 1918, by the postmaster at Rochester, Butler County, Ky., to the said Sherman P. Browning, which stamps were in unregistered form due to the lack of registration facilities at the said post office at the time of purchase and on various other occasions when the owner attempted to have the stamps registered."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WALTER T. WILSEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10447) for the relief of First Lieut. Walter T. Wilsey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to First Lieut. Walter T. Wilsey the sum of \$147.50, which amount was stolen from the safe of Company A, Fourth Motor Repair Battalion, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Holabird, Md., on March 6, 1925, and reimbursed to the said company by Lieutenant Wilsey.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, after the figures "\$147.50," add "in full and final settlement."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CURTIS P. WISE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15432) to correct the military record of Curtis P. Wise.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Curtis P. Wise, who was a member of Company I, One hundred and twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 30th day of March, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NORMAN D. COTA

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 724) for the relief of Capt. Norman D. Cota.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Capt. Norman D. Cota, former paymaster of the Army at Langley Field, Va., with \$2,784.79, this sum being a balance due the United States. The said Capt. Norman D. Cota on January 30, 1923, while transporting from Hampton, Va., the funds pertaining to the monthly payment of the command at Langley Field, was robbed by two highwaymen of the above-named amount of Government funds in his custody.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

M. S. SNIDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2718) for the relief of M. S. Snider.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to M. F. Snider, of Daysville, Va., the sum of \$5,000 as compensation for the loss of one eye and injury to the other by accident while engaged as a carpenter in preparing a piece of timber for a chain hoist for a motor battery at Fort Washington, the 13th day of October, 1904; and an amount sufficient to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out the figures "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,277.50, and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTINE MYGATT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5089) for the relief of Christine Mygatt.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 to Christine Mygatt as compensation for personal injuries to said Christine Mygatt, who was injured September 4, 1920, by a United States automobile which was carrying mail in the city of Chicago, Ill., at the time driven by James Lee Coger.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "that there be paid" and insert "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay"; and, on line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$701.50, in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

W. RANDALL SPURLOCK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12334) for the relief of W. Randall Spurlock.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of W. Randall Spurlock, late postmaster at McIntosh, S. Dak., in the sum of \$498.28, due the United States on account of loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of the First National Bank of McIntosh, S. Dak.: *Provided,* That the said late postmaster shall assign to the United States any and all claims he may have to dividends arising from the liquidation of said bank.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

K. I. WARD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12388) for the relief of K. I. Ward.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay K. I. Ward, of Lincoln, Nebr., from the reclamation fund, established under the act of Congress of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., p. 388), the sum of \$320 for services rendered to the United States in compiling data concerning water rights in the North Platte River, Nebr., for the use and benefit of the North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 7, after the figures "\$320" insert "in full and final settlement."

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SANITARIUM CO., OF PORTLAND, OREG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13144) for the relief of the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,180 to the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, Oreg., for the purpose of reimbursing said corporation in that amount, which was disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States and deducted from moneys due the Sanitarium Co., under its contracts with the Secretary of the Treasury.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures "\$1,180" insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROLAND M. BAKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14179) for the relief of Roland M. Baker.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the account of Roland M. Baker, postmaster at Boston, Mass., in the sum of \$1,756.89. Such sum represents the amount of a deficit in the account of the said Roland M. Baker caused by the embezzlement on or about June 8, 1922, of postal funds by an employee at the North Postal Station, Boston, Mass.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM R. CONNOLLY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1134) for the relief of William R. Connolly.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why are the other two men who assisted in the arrest and conviction of these bandits not taken care of?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I would say that the committee is not looking for trouble, and consequently it did not invite these men to file a bill.

Mr. MacGREGOR. They were not policemen in my district.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I shall have to object.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to withdraw his objection. This is a very just claim if ever there was a just claim. The Government offered a reward, and it has not paid it. Is it going to be a fraud and a cheat?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What is the position of the Post Office Department in the matter?

Mr. MacGREGOR. No appropriation has been made for the payment of these claims. Fifteen thousand dollars reward was offered by the Post Office Department, but the Budget has not seen fit to recommend it. Is the United States Government going to hold out rewards and then pull back and say that we will not pay rewards after the men have done the work?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the United States ought to pay the other two men as well.

Mr. MacGREGOR. But I did not have anything to do with the other two men. This is a man in my community.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The only objection the Post Office Department makes is that the other two men are not included in the bill. If my colleague wants to introduce a bill in their behalf, the committee would be very glad to consider it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I must object at this time.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

JOHN A. THORNTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10496) for the relief of John A. Thornton.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of John A. Thornton, as postmaster of the Philadelphia post office, in the amount of \$385.35. Such sum represents the amount of a deficit in the account of the said John A. Thornton resulting from the fact that certain war savings certificates which were stolen in 1919 were cashed at such post office during his tenure of office as postmaster, through no fault or negligence on his part.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GARFIELD HANKINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14071) for the relief of Garfield Hankins.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Garfield Hankins, late postmaster at Musselshell, Mont., in the sum of \$633.32, due the United States on account of the loss resulting from the closing of the Musselshell State Bank, of Musselshell, Mont.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H. R. 15018, is a Private Calendar bill. It is not on the Private Calendar, but it should have been had it been properly referred. Had it been properly placed it would have been somewhere near No. 621. It is a departmental bill, sent to me by the Secretary of the Interior, validating certain applications for and entries of public lands. It is the same omnibus bill the department sends every year, and I ask unanimous consent that it be now considered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, H. R. 15018. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Union Calendar No. 595 (H. R. 15018), validating certain applications for and entries of public lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, have we reached that calendar number?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] stated that this bill was on the Union Calendar, on which it had been improperly placed, because it is a simple, plain bill, and that if it had been put on the Private Calendar it would have been reached by this time, and the Chair therefore recognized him.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I shall not object.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue patents upon the entries hereinafter named upon which proof of compliance with law has been filed, upon the payment of all moneys due thereon:

Mineral entry, Carson City, Nev., No. 014935, made by the Pacific Portland Cement Co., Consolidated, on August 13, 1925, for the Empire mill site, situate in the southwest quarter section 31, unsurveyed, township 31 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo meridian, containing an area of 4.999.

Desert-land entry, Pueblo, Colo., No. 048139, made by Clara Gruver on April 20, 1918, for the northwest quarter section 24, township 39 north, range 9 east, New Mexico principal meridian.

Additional homestead entry, Sacramento, Calif., No. 011835, made by Charles H. Elster on October 18, 1920, for the south half of the northwest quarter, south half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, section 32, township 15 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo meridian.

Homestead entry, Phoenix, Ariz., No. 051810, made by Reginald E. Margesson on September 13, 1921, for section 20, township 16 north, range 25 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, upon payment of the sum of \$200 within six months after the approval of this act.

Homestead entries, Buffalo, Wyo., Nos. 023864 and 025036, made by Waid White, for lots 3 and 4, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and west half of the southwest quarter, section 4, northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 9, and lot 2, section 4, township 44 north, range 63 west, sixth principal meridian.

Homestead entry, Lander, Wyo., No. 012440, made by Seth L. Iiams on March 11, 1921, for the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, east half of the southwest quarter, and lot 4, section 19, and north half of the southeast quarter, south half of the northeast quarter, northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, section 30, township 34 north, range 93 west, sixth principal meridian.

SEC. 2. That the stock-raising homestead entry, Salt Lake City, Utah, No. 032805, made by Hans Maurice Naegle on April 3, 1925, for the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 20, northwest quarter, section 29, north half of the northeast quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11, section 30, and lots 3 and 4, section 31, township 39 south, range 12 west, Salt Lake meridian, be and the same is hereby, validated.

SEC. 3. That homestead entry, Las Cruces, N. Mex., No. 025151, made by David Alvarar on July 30, 1924, for lots 5 and 6, section 16, township 26 south, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, validated, and that the State of New Mexico, through its proper officers, be, and it is hereby authorized to

select an equal area of surveyed, nonmineral unappropriated, and unreserved public land in lieu of the above described tract.

SEC. 4. That homestead entries, Las Cruces, N. Mex., Nos. 025786 and 025787, made by Jony Jones on March 13, 1917, consolidated and reduced to the east half and the southwest quarter of section 26, township 25 south, range 35 east, New Mexico principal meridian, be, and the same are hereby validated.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, after line 6 insert:

"SEC. 5. That mineral entry, Fairbanks, Alaska, No. 01199, made by the Pioneer Gold Dredging Co. on August 24, 1925, for the Ouellet Fraction Placer on Cleary Creek, survey No. 1733, containing an area of 4.686 acres, be, and the same is hereby, validated."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

F. G. PROUDFOOT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1860) an act for the relief of F. G. Proudfoot.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to F. G. Proudfoot, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,596.74, to reimburse him for damages arising out of the wrecking on June 27, 1919, of a 20-ton locomotive crane, while loaned to and in the service of the naval authorities at naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RIVERSIDE CONTRACTING CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2474) for the relief of the Riverside Contracting Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the claim of the Riverside Contracting Co. in the amount of \$15,052 for damages sustained by said company as a result of a collision on March 9, 1919, of the steamship *Munalbro* with a pier being constructed by the said company for the city of New York, and to certify the same to Congress.

Committee amendment:

Strike out, page 1, all of lines 3 to 9, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Riverside Contracting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., the sum of \$15,052, in full and final settlement against the Government, for damages sustained by said company as a result of a collision on March 9, 1919, of the steamship *Munalbro* with a pier being constructed by the said company for the State of New York."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM MULLINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6935) to correct the military record of William Mullins.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ARENTZ. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next one.

ISRAEL BROWN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10380) to remove the charge of desertion against Israel Brown and to grant him an honorable discharge.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TREADWAY. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will not object to that bill.

Mr. TREADWAY. Does the gentleman desire to explain it? If so, I will withhold my objection.

Mr. VESTAL. I would like to say that the man whose record I am asking here to be cleared by special legislation was informed that his little daughter was ill and about to die. He went to his captain and asked for leave. His captain I have known all my life. He was raised in the same town with me. This was in the Spanish-American War. The captain refused to let him go home. The soldier said, "If you do not let me go home I will go home anyhow. My child is sick." He went home, or in other words, left his company without the consent of his commanding officer. The child died. He then wrote his commanding officer asking for funds with which to return to his company. The commander refused to furnish transportation and the man did not thereafter return to his command. This man had two sons who served in the World War. I hope this bill will not be objected to.

Mr. BLANTON. I will not object, but I want this to show in the Record. Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, The Adjutant General, writing under date of March 11, 1926, says:

The official records show that Israel Brown (name also borne as Isreal Brown) was enrolled April 26, 1898, at Anderson, Ind., and was mustered into service May 12, 1898, at Indianapolis, Ind., as a private of Company L, One hundred and sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for two years. He is shown to have been sick from November 1 to November 7, 1898, and to have absented himself without authority November 9, 1898. He was dropped from the rolls as a deserter December 4, 1898. He never thereafter returned to his command, which remained in service until April 25, 1899. However, the record shows that he wrote to his captain, in a letter dated Anderson, Ind., March 30, 1899, stating that he was unable to return to his command on account of lack of funds, but no record has been found to show what action, if any, was taken in the matter, and the soldier never thereafter reported his whereabouts to the military authorities.

There is no law under which the charge of desertion against this soldier can be removed. The only law in force governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion is the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L. 869), which provides for such relief in the cases of certain classes of soldiers who served in the Civil War and the war with Mexico.

Section 2 of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1925, provides for certain relief in the case of a soldier with the charge of desertion now standing against him, who has, since such charge was entered on his record, served honorably in the World War, either in the military or naval forces of the Allies or in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or in other branches of the military service of the United States prior to November 11, 1918.

Nothing has been found of record in my office to show that Israel (or Isreal) Brown rendered any military service in the United States Army in the World War, and unless service such as that mentioned in the act of March 4, 1925, was rendered by him, the relief provided in that act can not be granted in his case.

The record does not speak very highly of what this soldier did.

Mr. VESTAL. I have before the Committee on Military Affairs 10 affidavits from soldiers who were with him.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not going to do as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VESTAL] did concerning the bill which he has looked up here in a certain desk—a bill which would restore patent rights to World War veterans who were in France. I hope the gentleman will have this soldier's record cleared and that he will clear his own record in regard to that Patent Office bill in behalf of the American Legion men in the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. ARENTZ. The gentleman from Indiana says he wants to clear up this record and give the man an honorable discharge. The department says they will not give a man an honorable discharge who has received a dishonorable discharge. All these bills are intended to put these men under the provisions of the pension law. Any other motive that is mentioned in these bills is not the truth. That is all.

Mr. VESTAL. It will have that effect.

Mr. ARENTZ. It will have the effect of giving the man a pension.

Mr. VESTAL. The facts surrounding this case and the connection his sons had with the World War ought to be considered favorably.

Mr. ARENTZ. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Israel Brown, who was a member of Company L, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 20th day of April, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the title will be amended to conform to the text.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WIDOW OF WARREN V. HOWARD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15863) for the relief of the widow of Warren V. Howard.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Warren V. Howard shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in as a private in Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on the 25th day of May, 1861, and to have been honorably discharged on the 1st day of June, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SYLVESTER TROTH SMITH ET AL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11929) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell to Sylvester Troth Smith, Horace Smith, Robert Hill Smith, Mary Smith De Jean, Mary Ellen Smith, and W. C. Scott, in possession under mesne conveyances from Leroy Stafford, section 48, township 1 south, range 2 east, and section 38, township 1 north, range 2 east, Louisiana meridian, Rapides Parish, La.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell the lands described as section 48, township 1 south, range 2 east, and section 38, township 1 north, range 2 east, Louisiana meridian, Rapides Parish, La., to Sylvester Troth Smith, Horace Smith, Robert Hill Smith, Mary Smith De Jean, Mary Ellen Smith, and W. C. Scott, in possession under mesne conveyances from Leroy Stafford, upon payment of \$1.25 per acre therefor.

With committee amendment as follows:

On page 1, after line 2, strike out all after the enacting clause down to and including line 5, on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That upon payment therefor at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to cause patent to issue to Leroy Stafford for section 48, township 1 south, range 2 east, and section 38, township 1 north, range 2 east, Louisiana meridian, Rapides Parish, La."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The title was amended to conform to the text.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ELISHA K. HENSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2302) for the relief of Elisha K. Henson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,479.67 to Elisha K. Henson, first Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, in reimbursement for losses sustained by him on account of payment for labor and materials incidental to the alteration of Government buildings at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., in the year 1924.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS GRIFFITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5921) for the refund of money erroneously collected from Thomas Griffith, of Peach Creek, W. Va.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Thomas Griffith, of Peach Creek, W. Va., the sum of \$29.62, as a refund for overpayment of costs and fine paid by him to the United States district clerk for the southern district of West Virginia, it being a mistake on the part of said clerk, and the money covered into the Treasury before claim was made for refund.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the words "and fine."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "it being" and insert the word "by."

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, strike out the words "said clerk" and insert the words "the marshal."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GILBERT B. PERKINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9427) for the relief of Gilbert B. Perkins.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$225.25 as reimbursement for payment of a supervision fee which was collected by the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert a comma and the words "to Gilbert B. Perkins."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SHADYSIDE BANK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12404) for the relief of Shadyside Bank.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Shadyside Bank, United States Treasury certificate of indebtedness No. 8232 in the denomination of \$500, matured June 15, 1924, series A-1924, at the rate of 5% per cent per annum without presentation of the said certificate or the coupon representing interest thereon; also United States Treasury certificate of indebtedness No. 34085 in the denomination of \$1,000, matured December 15, 1925, series B-1925, with interest at the rate of 4% per cent per annum without presentation of the said certificate or the coupon representing interest thereon, these certificates having been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said certificates of indebtedness shall not have been previously presented and paid, and that payment shall not be made hereunder for any coupon which shall have been previously presented and paid: *And provided further*, That said Shadyside Bank shall first file in the Treasury Department of the United States a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principals of the said certificates of indebtedness and the interest which had accrued when the principals became due and payable in such form and with such sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the lost, stolen, or destroyed certificates of indebtedness and coupons hereinbefore described.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem, in favor of Shadyside Bank, Shadyside, Ohio, United States Treasury note No. 8232 in the denomination of \$500, series A-1924, issued June 15, 1921, matured June 15, 1924, with interest at the rate of 5% per cent per annum from June 15, 1922, to June 15, 1924, without presentation of said note, the said note, together with coupons due December 15, 1922, to June 15, 1924, inclusive, attached, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed; also to redeem United States Treasury note No. 34085 in the denomination of \$1,000, series B-1925, issued June 15, 1922, matured December 15, 1925, with interest at the rate of 4% per cent per annum from June 15, 1922, to December 15, 1925, without presentation of the said note, the said note, together with coupons due December 15, 1922, to December 15, 1925, inclusive, attached, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said notes shall not have been previously presented and paid and that payment shall not be made hereunder for any coupons which shall have been previously presented and paid: *And provided further*, That the said Shadyside Bank shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of the said notes and the unpaid interest which had accrued thereon when the principal became due and payable in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury with condition to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the Treasury notes or the coupons thereof hereinbefore described."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM W. GREEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2139) for the relief of William W. Green, warrant officer, United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TOLLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is a member of the committee present to explain whether this warrant officer is now in the United States Army?

Mr. TUCKER. I understand he is.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. The only reason on earth for relieving this officer to the extent of something over \$7,000 is the fact that he was convicted for an offense in North Carolina and unconditionally pardoned. There are lots of criminals pardoned unconditionally in the various States. It has been a reflection upon my own State that during the past two years there have been over 3,000 criminals pardoned. There were more criminals pardoned during that time than were in the penitentiaries when that governor went into office. I do not believe in that kind of business. There ought to be something else shown to authorize the passage of this bill, and I shall object.

Mr. TUCKER. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I reserve it if the gentleman desires to make a statement.

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, this is quite a peculiar bill. I take it there have been no unconditional pardons, even in Texas, in the last year or two of the character of this pardon. This man was an officer in the Army and was convicted of rape—he is a colored man—down in North Carolina. No sooner had he been convicted than his fellow officers began to inquire into the real facts of the case. The Army officers took it up. They examined it with great care and found that there was nothing to justify the verdict and took the matter to the Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will investigate, he will find that whenever any person connected with the Army is convicted by a State court there are always some Army officers who will try to get him out, and they will try to get the judgment of the State court set aside, and I do not consider that as at all favorable to this man.

Mr. TUCKER. If they have been as successful as they were in this case in demonstrating to the Governor of North Carolina, whose laws this man was accused of breaking, that he was guilty of no crime, so that without hesitation the governor pardoned the man, I think there can be no trouble about it and they should be commended for it.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the court and the jury that convicted this man knew more about the facts than these Army officers who took his case up after he got in the penitentiary.

Mr. TUCKER. But suppose they found evidence that had not been before the court. There is no question about the fact that the Governor of North Carolina would never have pardoned this man for the offense of which he was convicted if it had not been the fact that he was not guilty, and I appeal to my friend not to object. This is a colored man.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the gentleman think a man of that race can commit the crime for which he was convicted and sent to the penitentiary?

Mr. TUCKER. Oh, yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the jury and the judge who tried and convicted him recommend that he be relieved in this way?

Mr. TUCKER. I do not know.

Mr. BLANTON. There may be from the judge, but there is nothing from the jury.

Mr. TUCKER. Suppose there has been an appeal and the appellate court reversed the court below. This is nothing in the world but one method of appeal.

Mr. BLANTON. My friend from Virginia, who was once a distinguished president of the American Bar Association, knows the situation is quite different. There is a vast difference between a reversal by a higher court and the exercise of the pardoning power by a governor, which is a mere gracious act and has nothing to do with justice at all.

Mr. TUCKER. Let me ask my friend this question. Does not the gentleman know that the Governor of North Carolina would never have pardoned this man if the evidence had not been perfectly clear as to innocence, such evidence not having been adduced at the trial. I appeal to my friend's sense of justice.

Mr. BLANTON. I know by analogy of reasoning from what has happened in Texas that there are lots of pardons granted to men who do not deserve them.

Mr. TUCKER. I think that is true; but why should not an innocent man be pardoned?

Mr. DENISON. I hope my friend from Texas will not allow his mind to be influenced by what has been done in his own State. There are very few governors in this country who would do what has been done in that State.

Mr. BLANTON. I have heard of some governors who did almost as bad. I will tell the gentleman what that has done. It has convinced the people of Texas that the office of governor of the State of Texas is a man's job.

Mr. DENISON. I fully agree with my friend from Texas on that.

Mr. BLANTON. I insist on my objection, Mr. Speaker.

PHILIP SURIANI

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9226) to reimburse Dr. Philip Suriiani.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Dr. Philip Suriiani, of Rome, Italy, the sum of \$422.33, for surgical dental

work performed for Lieut. Morgan Heiskill, United States Army, assistant to the United States military attaché at Rome, during the period from March 16, 1919, to August 16, 1919, on the authority of the military attaché, there being no Army dental officer available, and said claim having been disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NATIVES OF BORONGAN, SAMAR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15252) to provide relief for certain natives of Borongan, Samar, Philippine Islands, for rental of houses occupied by the United States Army during the years 1900 to 1903.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the following listed claims for rental of buildings occupied by the military forces of the United States in Borongan, Samar, P. I., during the years 1900 to 1903, and to certify same to Congress for an appropriation: Felice Cultura, \$91; Andres Hipa, \$90; Ordinito Capito, \$60.66; Manuel Cordona, \$6; Bregido Basado, \$12.23; Lino Legion, \$61.66; Paulina Asis, \$12.53; Daniel Bugtas, \$27.60; Dionisia Alegre, \$11.33; Felipe Aledo, \$5.83; Benbinuto Aligibe, \$86.33; Lorenzo de la Cruz, \$18.40; Valverde Cardona, \$18.40; Teresa Bacola, \$12.83; Emperatriz Basada, \$6.20; Lucia Basada, \$3.13; Francisco Osido, \$18.40; Salas Alegre, \$30.67; Esteban Amores, \$6.20; Juan Capones, \$4.13; Pedro Discar, \$6.20; Augustin Cenira, \$4.13; Geronimo Discar, \$4.96; Mateo Banal, \$5.80; Felipe Amoyo, \$6.13; Jose Badillo, \$11.13; Manuel Basada, \$10.16; Feliciano Fitong, \$27.60; Melchor Barrid, \$27.60; Juan Fortun, \$16.34; Antonio Voloso, \$7.67; Mariano Castellano, \$14.10; Teresa Bagtong, \$0.24; Lucas Britas, \$0.20; Guillermo Bugtas, \$0.20; Bernardo Galope, \$0.20; Estefanio Appora, \$0.23; Magno Abenes, \$240.50; Magno Abenes, \$411; Tin Suna, \$244.50; in all, \$1,722.42.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND FORMER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15253) for the relief of certain officers and former officers of the Army of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of the following officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, in the sums herein set forth, which now stand as disallowances on the books of the General Accounting Office: Joseph Borches, formerly major, Quartermaster Corps, \$82.20; Frederick L. Buck, major, Quartermaster Corps, deceased, \$814.55; Lieut. Col. L. S. Carson, Cavalry, \$6.40; Capt. John S. Chambers, now colonel, Quartermaster Corps, \$33.66; Col. John P. Hasson, Quartermaster Corps, \$242.46; Lieut. Col. Peter E. Marquart, Quartermaster Corps, deceased, \$635.93; Maj. Launcelot M. Purcell, Quartermaster Corps, now major, retired, \$84.90; Raleigh T. Daniel, formerly major, Quartermaster Corps, \$151.67; Maj. William R. Harrison, now lieutenant colonel, retired, \$75.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this is another bill that clips the wings of the Comptroller General, the officer whom Congress put here to see that money is properly expended. The Comptroller General has turned down these accounts, and Congress, without any knowledge of the facts, comes here and sets aside the Comptroller General, overruling him and clipping his wings. If the steering committee wants to do that I can not stop it. I was hopeful that Congress would back up the Comptroller General instead of overriding him every time.

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 867) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Mont., for the treatment of disabled Government employees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$397.44 to the superintendent of the Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Mont., for services rendered and medical attendance from March 13 to June 1, 1919, in the cases of Arthur A. Higgins, William A. Niles, and Floyd Kerr, employees of the War Department, at the nitro general ordnance bureau, Nitro, W. Va., said amount being due the hospital for the care and treatment of the said employees.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCHIE O. SPRAGUE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2589) for the relief of Archie O. Sprague.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Archie O. Sprague, the sum of \$10,000, for damages suffered by the death of his wife, who was struck and fatally injured by a stray bullet fired during target practice at Camp Dix, N. J., on June 8, 1925.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 6 strike out the figures "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000, in full settlement against the Government."

In line 7, after the word "wife," insert "Martha Unger."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. P. BIDDLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9515) for the relief of R. P. Biddle.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, to R. P. Biddle, of Woodlands, W. Va., the sum of \$1,380, as compensation for damage to his land caused by erosion of Dam No. 14, Ohio River.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to waive his objection to the title to the land which the Secretary of War desires to purchase from R. P. Biddle, of Woodlands, W. Va., and thereby permit the adjustment of the claim of the said R. P. Biddle in the amount of \$1,320 in accordance with an agreement heretofore reached between the said parties."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. W. KRUEGER AND H. J. SELMER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9587) for the relief of H. W. Krueger and H. J. Selmer, bondsmen for the Green Bay Dry Dock Co. in their contract for the construction of certain steel barges and a dredge for the Government of the United States.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to pay to H. W. Krueger the sum of \$56,534.26 and H. J. Selmer \$15,379.53, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the above-named sums being the

amounts which H. W. Krueger and H. J. Selmer were forced to pay and did pay as bondsmen for the Green Bay Dry Dock Co., contractors with the United States Government, for the construction of five steel barges and one dredge and equipment furnished not otherwise called for by the agreement, in the execution and completion of the said contract, entered into by the said company with the United States, and at the insistence of the War Department, the said bondsmen were obliged to complete the building of the five steel barges and the dredge, and which the said bondsmen did complete to the full satisfaction of the War Department, but as a result of which the said bondsmen incurred losses in the amounts mentioned.

The said losses were due directly to, first, increased cost of materials; second, additional equipment and materials furnished not called for by the original contract; and, third, the unreasonably low price bargained for by the Government with the original construction company—the result of which made it impossible for the company to continue operations, and at the demand of the War Department the burden of the completion of the work was placed on the bondsmen, thus causing them the tremendous losses for which they now ask to be reimbursed.

The said amounts to be paid to the bondsmen not to exceed the actual losses incurred by them, and to be in full settlement of all claims against the Government.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to H. W. Krueger, of Green Bay, Wis., the sum of \$6,385.01, and to H. J. Selmer, also of Green Bay, Wis., the sum of \$1,000, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full and final payment of the amounts which said H. W. Krueger and H. J. Selmer, as bondsmen for the Green Bay Dry Dock Co., expended in excess of their bonds, and for equipment furnished not otherwise called for by the contract between the Green Bay Dry Dock Co. and the United States for the construction of five steel barges and one dredge, these being the only bondsmen who made expenditure in connection with said contracts."

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 4268, which is identical with the House bill as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House bill was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL TO ALLOW CREDIT TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14567) authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credits to disbursing agents of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, in certain cases.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. If the gentleman is going to make his objection, I think he should make it.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to make the objection.

Mr. SMITH. This money does not come out of the General Treasury, but from the farmers who receive the benefits.

Mr. BLANTON. It comes partly out of the Reclamation Bureau. But the Comptroller General wants to make the Reclamation Bureau obey the law.

Mr. SMITH. It is not a matter of obeying the law. We need a law to correct this situation.

Mr. BLANTON. And I am backing up the Comptroller General.

Mr. SMITH. The gentleman is not always wise in doing that. Will the gentleman permit me to explain the merits of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. If my colleagues are willing, I am.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I think it is hardly fair, if the gentleman states positively that he is going to object, to take up the time of the House further.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to object to all of these bills that tend to clip the wings of the Comptroller General, whom we appointed to see that money is spent only according to law.

Mr. SMITH. But this money does not come out of the General Treasury.

Mr. BLANTON. It comes partly out of the reclamation fund, which belongs to the people of the United States.

Mr. SMITH. Part of it, and part of it to the farmers, on lands already occupied, pay with their own money.

Mr. BLANTON. I hope they can satisfy the Comptroller General, whom the gentleman helped to create.

Mr. SMITH. It is impossible to satisfy him under existing law. What we need is a special law, as proposed.

Mr. BLANTON. I regret that I have to object to this, and I do object, and I am going to object to all similar bills seeking to override the Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. SMITH. The gentleman should not take such an arbitrary position, but examine into the merits of each case.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to try to protect the Comptroller General in making these people obey the law. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

AGFA RAW FILM CORPORATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13580) for the relief of the Agfa Raw Film Corporation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. TOLLEY. I object.

Mr. SWEET. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO., SEATTLE, WASH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9804) for the relief of the Pacific Steamship Co., of Seattle, Wash.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Pacific Steamship Co., of Seattle, Wash., the sum of \$3,406.45, the total cost of repairing the damages caused to the vessel *Admiral Watson*, owned by said Pacific Steamship Co., by the U. S. S. *Surveyor*, July 30, 1919.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, after the word "Washington," insert "in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ELLIS E. HARING AND E. F. BATCHELOR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15108), for the relief of Capt. Ellis E. Haring and E. F. Batchelor.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that a similar Senate bill is on the Speaker's table.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill 4756, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the account of Capt. Ellis E. Haring, United States Army, disbursing officer of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (now Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital), in the sum of \$163.62 disallowed upon vouchers Nos. 102, 27, and 117 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and to credit the account of Edward F. Batchelor, disbursing clerk of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital (formerly Office of the Superintendent, State, War, and Navy Department Buildings), in the sum of \$38.80 disallowed upon voucher No. 38, fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The bill (H. R. 15108) was laid on the table.

R. W. HILDERBRAND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11064) for the relief of R. W. Hilderbrand.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. W. Hilderbrand \$1,361.35 for injury received in raiding an illicit still.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, after the figures "\$1,361.35," insert "in full and final settlement," and on line 7, after the word "still," insert "on or about August 14, 1925."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DANIEL MANGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14794) for the relief of Daniel Mangan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Daniel Mangan, late of Troop L, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on the 5th day of July, 1863: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

KENTUCKY-WYOMING OIL CO. (INC.)

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15812) for the relief of the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. (Inc.).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 4669, Calendar No. 769, an identical bill.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Consent has not been given yet.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have not the bill before me, will the gentleman from Wyoming give just a brief explanation of what the bill is?

Mr. WINTER. These parties secured two permits under the general leasing act, probably the very first permits issued under that act. They encountered some gas and all parties thought they had a producing property. They applied for leases in accordance with the general leasing act, and leases were issued for two tracts. Afterwards it developed they did not have commercial production. The point is the leases call for a dollar an acre per year rental. They have been trying to get production, and there have been no results. They have no source except cash to pay for these rentals. A lease presupposes production. These parties want to proceed and explore further for more oil and gas, but they have expended over \$105,000 in development and rentals. The rentals should not be collected unless there is production. Now they want authority given the department to cancel the leases on these properties, and later to issue them a permit under which they can further explore.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. What is the recommendation of the department?

Mr. WINTER. They have no objection. Judge Finney appeared before the committee and explained the entire transaction. The Secretary states here in his report that under existing law there is no provision for releasing the lessee from the payment of any past due or accrued charges, and that the bill is a proper measure.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. If the gentleman states the department interposes no objection to the bill—

Mr. WINTER. They do not.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the Senate bill in lieu of the House bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 4669) for the relief of the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. (Inc.)

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to make an examination of the claim of the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. for a remission of any balance of the rentals claimed to be due under oil and gas prospecting leases Cheyenne 028177 (a) and 028177 (b), issued under the act of February 25, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain" (41st Stat., p. 437), and if it shall be satisfactorily established that the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. has expended or caused to be expended \$100,000 or more in the exploration and development of the land covered by said leases, in accordance with the provisions of an oil and gas prospecting permit, issued under said act; and that said leases were entered into prematurely, and the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. has paid or caused to be paid \$5,000 or more to the United States as rental under said leases, and has received no remuneration or return of any kind whatsoever, for the expenditures so made, then, in which event, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to cancel said leases if still in force and to release the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. from the payment of any rentals now due or which may hereafter become due under said leases.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NATIONAL SURETY CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8640) for the relief of the National Surety Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. WELLER] is interested in this bill. Will he kindly state in regard to it.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill proposes to return to the National Surety Co. \$10,500, balance of a bail bond executed by the National Surety Co., to guarantee the presence of a man named Montgomery, in New York, indicted for using the United States mail to defraud.

Montgomery was on the eve of trial. He fled the jurisdiction and went to Canada, and the crime being one that is not extraditable, there was no way of bringing him back. But the National Surety Co. endeavored in every way to get him back, and finally by the use of a decoy he was induced to return to the State. He was seized, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years in jail, and he is now in jail. The bail bond is \$15,000, but there was collateral amounting to \$4,500, so that the difference is \$10,500.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. If the gentleman can assure us that the criminal has been apprehended and convicted at the instance of the surety company I will withdraw my reservation.

Mr. WELLER. Yes; I do. The excellent work of the National Surety Co. was commended favorably by the Attorney General and resulted in this man being apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to jail.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 2618 be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that Senate bill 2618 be substituted in lieu of the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,500 to the National Surety Co., which sum represents the loss sustained by the said company on the bail bond of Austin H. Montgomery, who was afterwards captured and returned to the United States officers by the said National Surety Co.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the similar House bill will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CHARLES BERETTA, ISIDORE J. PROULX, AND JOHN J. WEST

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12818) for the relief of Charles Beretta, Isidore J. Proulx, and John J. West.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to cancel the claim of the United States against Charles Beretta as an employee, temporary substitute parcel-post carrier, Willows, Calif., in the sum of \$723.55, representing payments made to him as such employee for the period from November 13, 1922, to March 31, 1926, during which period he also held the position of temporary laborer, custodian service, Federal Building, Willows, Calif., at a compensation of \$900 per annum, and his combined compensation as such employee, temporary substitute parcel-post carrier and as temporary laborer, custodian service, did not exceed \$1,200 per annum, all held by the Comptroller General to be contrary to the provisions of the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 120), prohibiting the payment of two salaries to any person where the combined amount of such salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to cancel the claim of the United States against Charles Beretta as a temporary substitute parcel-post carrier, Willows, Calif., at 60 cents per hour for a period from November 13, 1922, to December 31, 1924, and at 65 cents per hour from January 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, in the sum of \$723.55, representing payments to him as such employee for a period from November 13, 1922, to March 31, 1926, he having also held the position of temporary laborer, custodian service, Federal Building, Willows, Calif., for period from November 13, 1922, to March 15, 1923, at \$660 per annum (with \$240 increase), the position of permanent laborer in said service at said place for period from March 16, 1923, to June 30, 1924, at \$660 per annum (with \$240 increase), and the position of permanent laborer in said service at said place for period from July 1, 1924, to March 31, 1926, at \$960 per annum, and the combined amount of the per annum rates of compensation of such positions being in excess of \$2,000 per annum, contrary to the provisions of section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 120), as amended by the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 582).

"Sec. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States is further authorized and directed to release Isidore J. Proulx, former postmaster at Willows, Calif., from liability to the United States for payments to said Charles Beretta for the period from November 13, 1922, to September 8, 1924, amounting to \$349.20; and to release John J. West, present postmaster at Willows, Calif., from liability to the United States for payments to said Charles Beretta for the period from September 9, 1924, to March 31, 1926, amounting to \$374.35; and to repay said John J. West said amount of \$374.35 refunded by him to the United States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title will be amended to conform to the text.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

H. C. ERICSSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1456) authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claim of H. C. Ericsson.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Court of Claims be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to hear and determine the claim of H. C. Ericsson for compensation for the adoption and use by the Government of the United States of a certain invention relating to an antiexplosive and noninflammable gasoline tank, for which letters patent of the United States No. 1381175 was issued to him June 14, 1921. Said claim shall not be considered as barred because of the use of the patented device by the Government for more than two years, or by any existing statute of limitations, nor because of the fact that the claimant was in the military service of the United States at the time the patented article was invented.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ELIZABETH WOOTEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 612) for the relief of Elizabeth Wooten.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth Wooten, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 as compensation for injuries received and expenses incurred by reason of having been struck by a United States Army motor truck in Jacksonville, Fla., on the 27th day of May, 1918.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was ordered to be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

HUNTER-BROWN CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1304) for the relief of Hunter-Brown Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Hunter-Brown Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., the sum of \$1,198.08 as settlement in full for loss incurred through failure of the War Department to receive 192 cords of wood delivered by the Hunter-Brown Co. at Camp Forest, Ga., under the terms of a contract with the War Department entitled "Quartermaster Corps contract," which represents the sum of the amount agreed to be paid for the wood so delivered and expenses incurred by the Hunter-Brown Co. by reason of delayed delivery occasioned by the refusal of the agents of the War Department to receive the shipments of wood and in prosecuting its claim for the payment of the contract price, the War Department having since refused to approve or settle such claim.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

VALIDATION OF THE ACQUISITION OF CANADIAN PROPERTIES BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 16155) for the validation of the acquisition of Canadian properties by the War Department and for the relief of certain disbursing officers for payments made thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the action by the War Department for the acquisition, through trustees, of an interest in and title to certain tracts of land on which to erect additional manufacturing buildings and facilities to increase the production of shells under contracts entered into with certain Canadian contractors for the manufacture of shells and other munitions during the World War is hereby ratified and validated, and that the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of the following officers in the amounts stated which now stand as disallowances on the books of the General Accounting Office: Capt. J. Q. A. Brett, United States Army (now major, retired), \$207,223.66; Donald Findley, formerly captain, Ordnance Department, \$14,510.39; Capt. Carl Halla, Finance Department (now major), \$65,068.12; Maj. E. O. Hopkins, Quartermaster Corps (now major, Finance Department), \$14,728.05; Weston Patterson, formerly first lieutenant, Finance Department, \$13,960.16; in all, \$315,490.38.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM V. PRUETT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14591) authorizing the President to appoint William V. Pruett to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint William V. Pruett to the active list of the Army, after ascertaining that he is qualified for active service therein, and to commission him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as an additional number in the Medical Corps, United States Army, in the grade of major.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

IRA E. KING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 16442) for the relief of Ira E. King.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit Ira E. King, postmaster at Stillwater, Minn., in the sum of \$17,231.39, due to the United States on account of postal funds, postage stamps, and war-tax revenue stamps which were lost as a result of burglary on the night of December 5, 1925.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS M. LIVINGSTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 16183) granting relief to Thomas M. Livingston.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims of the United States be, and hereby is, given jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of Thomas M. Livingston, of Columbia, S. C., and to enter a judgment in his favor for such compensation and damage as may be found to be justly due as compensation for the taking by the United States of a part of a tract of land belonging to said Thomas M. Livingston in Richland County, S. C., for public use, and damage to the remainder of said tract resulting from the digging by the United States in 1918 and 1919 of a canal through said property as a sewage outlet for Camp Jackson, S. C., notwithstanding the fact that the United States, or any officer, agent, or employee acting in its behalf, entered upon said property under a claim of right, or committed a tort in doing so, and notwithstanding any statute of limitations with respect to suits against the United States.

SEC. 2. That the said Court of Claims in the adjudication of said claims is authorized, in its discretion, to employ and use the pleadings and evidence filed in the Court of Claims by the said Thomas M. Livingston or the United States in case No. 298-A between the said parties in said court, in which the Court of Claims rendered a decision on January 5, 1925, or upon such further proceedings as the court may require.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, after the word "due," insert a comma and the words "if any."

On page 2, line 9, strike out the word "claims" and insert in lieu thereof the word "claim."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "and to."

Strike out all of line 6.

Strike out all of line 7 up to and including the word "as," following the words "if any," and insert the word "for."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WARREN M. HENDRICKSEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14895) to provide for the reinstatement of Warren M. Hendrickson in the United States Military Academy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I make an inquiry of the gentleman from Connecticut, the majority leader? Does the gentleman expect this calendar to have another day at an early date?

Mr. TILSON. I do expect this calendar to have another day, but just how early I could not say; probably not before the latter part of next week. Owing to the amount of business already on the calendar, it will probably not be before the latter part of next week.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. May I suggest to the gentleman that these are bills of a character to which there is absolutely no objection, and it seems to me a night session would not be objectionable to the membership of the House? I see my friend from Massachusetts frown, but I think he ought to take one night off, at least, to see that bills which are objectionable to him do not go through.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Some of us have worked hard on some of these bills, that involve much money and are bad bills, and ought to be objected to, and we have to stay here during the entire reading of the calendar in order to reach the bills that should be objected to. It takes hours of hard research work in our offices at night to investigate these numerous bills on the Private Calendar, and only a very few of us here are making these investigations and are doing this needed work. I did not get to retire last night until about 1.30 a. m., and I have been working practically every night for over a month. I do not think we should be asked to come back here at night. Some of us are worked too hard already. I am pretty well fatigued when I get through with my office work every night, which must be done, I will say to my colleague.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I do not have any doubt about that, and I am not suggesting that we come back here to-night. If it is objectionable, I am not suggesting that we come back any other night, but I do think this calendar ought to have another day at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, as soon as practicable, probably not before the latter part of next week, I hope to have another day upon which to consider this calendar. If that proves impracticable, I shall then ask the House to come back some evening and work on this calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to reinstate Warren M. Hendricksen in the class in the United

States Military Academy of which he was a member at the time of his discharge because of physical disability, on July 16, 1926, and shall from the date of such reinstatement accord to the said Warren M. Hendricksen all the rights, privileges, and benefits to which he would have been entitled had he not been so discharged.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ANDREW M'LAUGHLIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 15624) for the relief of Andrew McLaughlin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Andrew McLaughlin, who was a member of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Twenty-first United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of those organizations on the 10th day of July, 1896, and 20th day of January, 1900, respectively: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out the word "Volunteer"; in line 7, strike out the word "Volunteer"; in line 11, strike out the word "respectfully" and insert in lieu thereof the word "respectively," and amend the title.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 16058) for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of the following named disbursing officers in the amounts stated, representing overpayments to citizens' military training camp students on account of travel pay to and from camp, and which amounts now stand as disallowances on the books of the General Accounting Office: Capt. B. B. Barbee, \$155.40; Capt. C. J. Dick, \$229.45; Capt. P. A. Hodapp, \$148.55; Capt. Otto J. Langtry, \$125.80; Capt. W. N. Skyles, \$38.10; Capt. James H. Todd, \$20.90; Capt. George N. Watson, \$49.60; Maj. F. J. Baker, \$57.50; Maj. C. M. Exley, \$23.60; and Capt. Melvin Jones, \$96.40; in all, \$945.30.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARGARET RICHARDS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1155) for the relief of Margaret Richards.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Margaret Richards, of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$5,000 for injuries sustained while en route to Camp Pike to participate in an entertainment for convalescent soldiers on May 6, 1920.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, after the word "Arkansas" insert "in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE BOIKO & CO. (INC.)

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6057) for the relief of George Boiko & Co. (Inc.).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George Boiko & Co. (Inc.), out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,119.49, in payment for certain goods taken from his possession by the United States and in reimbursement of certain expenses thereby incurred.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the word "of" in line 6 and insert in lieu thereof as follows: "\$5,871.97 in full, final, and complete payment for certain goods taken from the possession of said corporation by the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CHARLES G. DOBBINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13143) for the relief of Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and Capt. Charles G. Dobbins, Army disbursing officer.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to cancel the indebtedness of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce to the United States in the amount of \$8,146.58, raised upon the books of the General Accounting Office by reason of an unauthorized payment made by Capt. Charles G. Dobbins, Army disbursing officer, in connection with a lease dated September 1, 1917, at an annual rental of \$1 by the said chamber of commerce to the United States of land for occupation as Camp Greene, N. C., which lease was renewed for the period July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, but payment was made in the amount of \$8,146.58 to the chamber of commerce for the period January 1 to June 30, 1919, and by it to the owners of the site, and the necessary credit in said amount is authorized to be made in the accounts of Capt. Charles G. Dobbins, Army disbursing officer.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KATHERINE SOUTHERLAND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1339) for the relief of Katherine Southerland.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Katherine Southerland the sum of \$2,067, in full settlement of all claims for injuries received and losses sustained as a result of being run down and over by a motor truck of the United States Army in Washington, D. C., on November 7, 1921.

With the following amendments:

In line 6, strike out the figures "\$2,067" and insert "\$1,000."

In line 9, after the word "on" insert "or about."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended.

MARGARET T. HEAD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9163) for the relief of Margaret T. Head.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Margaret T. Head, of Watertown, Mass., as full compensation for the accidental death of her son, Alfred Head, on July 11, 1924, caused by being struck by an automobile truck then in the service of the United States Postal Service.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 6, after the name "Head," add "administratrix."

Line 8, strike out "July" and insert the word "June."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

DAVID E. GOODWIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5642) for the relief of David E. Goodwin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, David E. Goodwin, who was in Company L, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on November 26, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1927

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] to preside next Sunday, February 20, 1927, at the services in memory of the late Senator LA FOLLETTE.

NEED OF PUBLIC BUILDING AT TEXAS CITY

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the public buildings bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the pending legislation increasing the general authorization of public buildings I want to emphasize the urgent need of Texas City, Tex., for a Federal building.

Its need is not alone to be determined by its population of 5,000 people and its post-office receipts of approximately \$15,000 the past year, but even more particularly by reason of the rapidity of its growth, its progressiveness, the great volume of commerce moving through it, the number of its large and important industries, and the large custom revenues collected by the Government from the commerce received there. Such custom duties recently running from approximately \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000 annually.

Since 1919 both the population and postal receipts of Texas City have practically doubled, and investments have been made there in the form of industrial enterprises aggregating about \$20,000,000. A very large modern sugar refinery has been recently established there, and a number of oil-refining companies have built extensive plants and others are about to be undertaken and completed there.

Texas City possesses fine schools, with an enrollment of about 800 children; an electric-light and power plant; a modern sewer system, water works, 40 miles of shell-paved streets, 1½ miles of concrete-top asphalt pavement, with an ornamental street-lighting system, an ice and cold-storage plant, and other modern improvements. It possesses the commission form of government, and a million and a half is in process of expenditure by the county on good roads about Texas City, and the establishment of a modern and excellent system of protective works.

Texas City is served by a number of large trunk railways and, with the Texas City Terminal Railway Co. and Galveston & Houston Electric Railway Co., embraces the following large railroad systems:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.

Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co.
International-Great Northern Railroad Co.
Missouri Pacific system.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railway Co.

It possesses modern ocean terminals, with an excellent warehouse system, a 500,000-bushel grain elevator, a sulphur-loading plant, a complete and extensive pipe-line system for handling oil to and from ships, and the value of its commerce has grown from \$998,428 in 1904 to \$71,475,512 for the calendar year 1925. In the latter year 4,475,249 short tons of commerce moved through the port.

It is one of the great oil ports of the United States, and handles large shipments of sulphur, sugar, grain, cotton, and other commodities.

For the first six months ending June 30, 1926, its tonnage amounted to 2,053,126 short tons, valued at \$43,340,466. As the last six months of the year are usually the most active period of the year, it is probable that when all figures have been assembled and compiled that the commerce for the calendar year 1926 will be far greater than that during the calendar year 1925.

In order, therefore, that the business of the port of Texas City may be properly cared for, and adequate and suitable housing facilities be provided for the custom and post-office forces engaged in handling Government business there, provision should be made, without delay, for the acquisition of a site and construction thereon of a Federal building commensurate with the urgent needs of Texas City and in accord with the bill which has been introduced by me and which has been pending for quite a long time.

It is realized that the administration refuses to sanction the adoption of legislation specifically designating the place where a site should be acquired and a building constructed, and insists that no legislation shall go further than simply authorizing the expenditure of a lump sum for public buildings to be determined later by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General after survey.

Under the recent lump-sum authorization of May 25, 1926, the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General conducted a survey and announced a limited building program over the United States, but stated that in view of the building needs of the Nation and limited authorization available, consideration could not be given to any place where the postal receipts are not in excess of \$20,000 during the preceding year.

With the pending legislation for increase of the authorization, which is expected to be enacted into law, it is urged that provision should be made promptly for the erection of a Federal building at Texas City, without regard to the previous limitations relating to post-office receipts, for not only is the need for such a building at Texas City great enough to justify its designation for a building and site, but its customs receipts of several million dollars annually fully entitle it to the favorable consideration which it asks at the hands of the Federal Government.

RECONNAISSANCE WORK IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY, N. MEX.

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill S. 5197, to authorize the appropriation for reconnaissance work in conjunction with the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, the passage of Senate bill 5197, which was substituted for House bill 16209, heretofore reported for passage to the House, is of vital importance. In the legislation now passed by both houses and awaiting the signature of the President, a forward movement has been made for the survey and determining the feasibility of the inclusion of 25,820 acres of Indian land contained within the Indian pueblos of Cochiti, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta.

A total of 146,000 acres is contemplated to be reclaimed by drainage and to carry out flood control within the conservancy district known as the middle Rio Grande Valley project, New Mexico.

This is to be accomplished through the efforts of the district, whose headquarters are located at Albuquerque, N. Mex. This district embraces the Rio Grande Valley for a distance of 150 miles from a point at San Marcial, N. Mex., to White Rock Canyon, comprising a strip of land varying from 1 mile to 5 miles in width.

Rio Grande means Big River, and flows in a winding stream from one side of the valley to the other. The land being in private ownership and the area of the valley being approximately 210,000 acres.

Located within this valley are many thriving towns, parts of four counties, and the county seats of same. Albuquerque is the largest city of New Mexico and the county seat of Bernalillo County, with a population of 30,000 people.

The county seats of the three other counties comprise an aggregate population of over 8,000 people. Many smaller villages are also located in this valley. The population which is directly interested in this development is 50,000 people, including the Indian population of 2,500. The valuation of the property upon a basis used in estimating a conservative value is \$40,000,000, which is said to be not in excess of 50 per cent of the actual value of the property within the district.

This district is a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, organized and existing under an act of the New Mexico Legislature. The district is patterned after the conservancy act of the State of Ohio, and was organized August 25, 1925. The purpose is the reclaiming of the great body of land in this valley, which has become water-logged and requires immediate drainage in order to restore it to fertility and productivity.

This particular part of the State included in the Rio Grande Valley is historical concerning the Pueblo Indians, who are by this legislation included in the preliminary work of the district. Coronado found them here before the sixteenth century, cultivating and irrigating these lands in their primitive way and producing crops. They are, without doubt, the first irrigators in America. It is said that the Indians irrigated as much as 25,000 acres before the sixteenth century, and to-day they have but a few thousand acres of badly water-logged land under irrigation.

The advent of the early Spanish settlement to this valley increased the acreage irrigated until it is estimated that at the beginning of the eighteenth century there were 100,000 acres of land under irrigation, and this increased for 50 years more until 125,000 acres were irrigated and cultivated by the early Spanish and Indian settlers.

From that time to the present this area has been reduced until a scant 40,000 acres of land in this part of that great valley is now utilized, where once three times that amount was cultivated successfully. Water logging and alkalinity have increased from year to year and can only be changed by a proper system of drainage. The Indian lands suffer more than other lands in this respect.

The rising of the bed of the river has increased the seepage acreage. Man, by his skill, can change this condition and again make this great valley one of the fertile spots of the Nation.

Water in abundance is to be had in these water-logged lands, and when drained into reservoirs it will be ready for use. Climatic conditions are ideal. A growing season of 200 days per year. These lands can be reclaimed into a great horticultural and agricultural district. Transportation facilities are good; the great Santa Fe Railroad, traversing the entire length of the valley and a through east-and-west connection with all other main transportation lines to the large markets, will permit the products of the valley, when produced to its full agricultural and horticultural possibilities, to reach the principal cities where needed for consumption.

The reclaiming of this vast valley and the returning it to its former fertility is a great undertaking. The backing of the people of the communities and municipalities within the area, with the support of the great Santa Fe Railroad, bespeaks success for the energetic and far-seeing western community.

This again shows a spirit in the West which is to be commended. This is the utilization of nature's resources to make the desert blossom and reclaim that which is now largely waste land.

Albuquerque, the largest city in the State, is situated in this valley, and its citizens are the prime movers in this activity, to again utilize this portion of the middle Rio Grande Valley. This city, lying as it does, in the heart of the valley is destined to become one of the large cities of the Southwest. The climatic conditions are ideal, and the surplus of crops not consumed within the State will be such that will command a market elsewhere in the Nation.

The necessity for placing the land of the six Indian pueblos within the district is apparent, because it is so interspersed that it is impossible to reclaim and utilize this part of the valley to its fullest extent without at the same time bringing the Indian land directly within the benefits.

Then, too, it means a livelihood for the Indians in the production of food crops that they need; a value to their land which it does not now possess; the return to the Government of the expense of reclaiming under the reimbursable feature. These Indians are industrious and energetic and know the art of irrigation.

The altitude of the valley and the character of the soil makes this locality ideal for the production of alfalfa, sugar beets, grain, fruits, including grapes, and all varieties of garden crops.

Tobacco is being experimented with successfully. The soil and climatic conditions indicate a successful growing of this product.

The cost of drainage and flood protection will be apportioned in fixing the charge in proportion to the benefit which each class of property receives; also in proportion to the protection received, as to flood protection, drainage, and irrigation benefits.

The city and village property will come within the class receiving flood protection; while the lands will be in the class receiving drainage or irrigation benefits.

In order that the Indian lands bear their part of the cost it is necessary to have the cooperation of the Federal Government. This has been granted in the preliminary work approved by this law, just enacted and now before the President for signature.

The acts of the officers of the district are subject to review by the district court and must be passed upon and confirmed by the court.

The assessment against the property is subject to review by the court and must be in proportion to the benefit received, and in proportion to the assessment levied against like property which receives equal benefit.

The cost of the project, including complete surveys and tests to be made, can not now be determined accurately. However, sufficient knowledge of the cost in the possession of the engineers in charge of the work, who estimate that the cost of irrigating the agricultural lands will be less than the cost under the Federal Government irrigation projects.

The engineers estimate that under this project the cost for irrigation and drainage, not including storage, is about \$35 per acre. The annual crops from the land included should average per acre in yield and value a return similar to that under the Elephant Butte project, or what is termed the lower Rio Grande Valley, N. Mex. The latter project has been considered among those which have shown ability to successfully operate and promptly meet the Government payments.

These remarks, although brief, in regard to this legislation are intended to bring before the Members of Congress the question of future legislation, which will arise when the survey is completed. Congress can then know more fully the details for the reclamation of these lands and can cooperate further in the passage of the necessary legislation to cover the Indian part of the cost of reclaiming the 25,820 acres of Indian land upon a reimbursable plan.

This work is said to be vital to the life of the valley and especially vital to the Indians; without this relief the land is useless, both to white and Indian settlers. It is to be expected that complete cooperation can be had between the district, representing the people of the valley, and Congress which must legislate for the Indians.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER LAND AT BATTERY COVE, VA.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 11615) providing for the cession to the State of Virginia of sovereignty over a tract of land located at Battery Cove, near Alexandria, Va., for printing under the rule.

The conference report is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11615) providing for the cession to the State of Virginia of sovereignty over a tract of land located at Battery Cove, near Alexandria, Va., having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

W. FRANK JAMES,
JOHN PHILIP HILL,
PERCY QUIN,

Managers on the part of the House.

J. W. WADSWORTH, JR.,
DAVID A. REED,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

ASSOCIATION SIERVAS DE MARIA, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 10728) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the Association Siervas de Maria, San Juan, Porto Rico, certain property in the city of San Juan, Porto Rico, for printing under the rules.

ENROLLED SENATE BILL SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled Senate bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

S. 5259. An act granting permission to Maj. Charles Beatty Moore, United States Army, to accept the following decorations, namely, the Legion of Honor tendered him by the Republic of France, and the officers' cross of the order of Polonia Restituta, tendered him by the Republic of Poland.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 17, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Thursday, February 17, 1927, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

Second deficiency bill.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

(10.30 a. m.)

To amend the Federal farm loan act (H. R. 15540).

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(10.30 a. m.)

To amend the immigration act of 1924 (H. R. 16864).

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(10.30 a. m.)

Salaries of employees of the customs service.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(10.30 a. m.)

To extend the benefits of the World War veterans' act, as amended, to Jerry Tarbot (H. J. Res. 237).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

981. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting schedules of claims amounting to \$123,827.03 allowed by various divisions of the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement, the numbers of which are shown in the first column of said schedules under appropriations, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund, and for the service of the several departments and independent offices (H. Doc. No. 720); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

982. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under special acts of Congress, as submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of the Treasury (H. Doc. No. 721); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

983. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, as submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of the Treasury (H. Doc. No. 722); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

984. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, which have been submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of the Treasury, and require an appropriation for their payment (H. Doc. No. 723); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

985. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for

the legislative establishment under the Architect of the Capitol, in the sum of \$245,000 (H. Doc. No. 724); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

986. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting record of judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division (H. Doc. No. 725); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

987. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by the United States district courts, as submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of the Treasury (H. Doc. No. 726); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

988. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by the United States district courts as submitted by the Attorney General through the Secretary of the Treasury, which require an appropriation for their payment (H. Doc. No. 727); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

989. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, amounting to \$4,500 (H. Doc. No. 728); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

990. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting draft of proposed legislation for the Department of Justice, providing that not to exceed \$100,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$350,000 for the maintenance of the United States industrial reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, for the fiscal year 1927 shall be available and remain available until expended in the construction of the United States industrial reformatory and other Federal buildings (H. Doc. No. 729); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

991. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment, United States Senate, for the fiscal year 1927, in the sum of \$6,000 (H. Doc. 730); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

992. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and establishments to pay claims for damages to privately owned property and damages by collision with naval vessels in the sum of \$12,136.42, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the several acts relating thereto and which require appropriations for their payments (H. Doc. No. 731); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

993. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the United States Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, in the amount of \$49,000 (H. Doc. No. 732); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

Mr. SNELL: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 426. A resolution providing for the consideration of S. 3170, an act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain maritime employments, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2104). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SNELL: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 427. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4548, a bill making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the World War, other than officers of the Regular Army who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War; without amendment (Rept. No. 2105). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLTON: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 4863. An act authorizing the adjustment of the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2107). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 16472. A bill granting certain lands to the State of California; with amendment (Rept. No. 2108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PARKS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16551. A bill amending the Federal highway act; with amendment (Rept. No. 2109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 17072. A bill allowing the rank, pay, and allowance of a colonel, Medical Corps, to medical officer assigned to duty as personal physician to the President; without amendment (Rept. No. 2110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAYBURN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 3889. An act to authorize the Railroad Commission of Texas and the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma to regulate tolls charged for transit over certain bridges across the Red River; with amendment (Rept. No. 2111). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 5083. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., and to repeal certain former bridge laws; with amendments (Rept. No. 2112). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WYANT: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 5588. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Co. to construct and maintain and operate a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, at Devon, Mingo County, W. Va.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2113). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HUDDLESTON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 5596. An act granting the consent of Congress to Dauphin Island Railway & Harbor Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto and/or a toll bridge across the water between the mainland at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island; with amendment (Rept. No. 2114). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 5598. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Ohio River approximately midway between the city of Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2115). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MILLIGAN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 5620. An act granting the consent of Congress to John R. Scott, Thomas J. Scott, E. E. Green, and Baxter L. Brown, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River; without amendment (Rept. No. 2116). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAYBURN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16887. A bill granting the consent of Congress to George A. Hero and Allen S. Hackett, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River; with amendment (Rept. No. 2117). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16950. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the department of highways and public works of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Clinch River in Hancock County, Tenn.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2118). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16954. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the city of Blair, in the State of Nebraska, or its assignees, to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River between the States of Nebraska and Iowa; with amendment (Rept. No. 2119). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PARKS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16971. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the South Carolina and Georgia State highway departments, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Savannah River; with amendment (Rept. No. 2120). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HAWLEY: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 17130. A bill to conserve the revenues from medicinal spirits and provide for the effective Government control of such spirits, to prevent the evasion of taxes, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2127). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FISHER: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2081. An act placing certain noncommissioned officers in the first grade; without amendment (Rept. No. 2128). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAUGEN: Committee on Agriculture. S. 5082. An act authorizing an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of

seed grain, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2129). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LUCE: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 17157. A bill to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2133). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1569. A bill for the relief of Christine Brenzinger; with amendment (Rept. No. 2121). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 11010. A bill for the relief of Frances L. Dickinson; without amendment (Rept. No. 2122). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORROW: Committee on Claims. H. R. 11459. A bill for the relief of William A. Light; with amendment (Rept. No. 2123). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 16182. A bill for the relief of William H. Lindsay; with amendment (Rept. No. 2124). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 17063. A bill for the relief of C. G. Duganne and A. N. Ross; without amendment (Rept. No. 2125). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. S. 5539. A bill to authorize and direct the Comptroller General to settle and allow the claims of E. A. Goldenweiser, Edith M. Furbush, and Horatio M. Pollock, for services rendered to the Department of Commerce; without amendment (Rept. No. 2126). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GARRETT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. J. Res. 339. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to award a Nicaraguan campaign badge to Capt. James P. Williams, in recognition of his services to the United States in the Nicaraguan campaign of 1912 and 1913; without amendment (Rept. No. 2130). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14571) granting an increase of pension to Nianna M. Ruckel, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRAHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 17179) to amend section 51 of chapter 4 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia): A bill (H. R. 17180) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close certain streets, roads, or highways in the District of Columbia rendered useless or unnecessary by reason of the opening, extension, widening, or straightening, in accordance with the highway plan of other streets, roads, or highways in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 17181) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across Rainy River, approximately midway between the village of Spooner, in the county of Lake of the Woods, State of Minnesota, and the village of Rainy River, Province of Ontario, Canada; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 17182) authorizing construction of barracks at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 17183) to amend section 25 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1879, as amended; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GREEN of Florida: A bill (H. R. 17184) to create a department of public education, to authorize appropriations for the conduct and maintenance of said department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. PERLMAN: A bill (H. R. 17185) to permit the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, and transportation of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17186) to amend the penal laws of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia): A bill (H. R. 17187) authorizing the acquisition of a site for and the construction of a new building for the recorder of deeds, the municipal court, the juvenile court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 362) to provide for an inquiry into the employment hazards of seamen and into the advisability of including seamen in a Federal workmen's compensation system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREW: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 55) to establish a joint committee of the House and Senate of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution (H. Res. 428) requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House of Representatives certain information concerning appointments in the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Resolution (H. Res. 429) to regulate boxing matches in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BOYLAN: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, urging that House bill 6238 be passed, which provides that the immigration act of 1924 be amended; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting passage of House bill 6238, which provides that the immigration act of 1924 be amended; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ARENTZ: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, in opposition to the passage of House bill 16168, which provides to authorize the issuance of patent for lands containing deposits of copper and associated minerals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 17188) granting a pension to Francis M. Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 17189) for the relief of Charles H. Penley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DREWRY: A bill (H. R. 17190) for the relief of Lieut. Robert Stanley Robertson, jr., United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 17191) for the relief of Ernie M. Williams; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 17192) granting a pension to Benjamin Garland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 17193) for the relief of J. Edward Burke; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17194) for the relief of Leon Freidman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 17195) granting a pension to Mary E. Kipper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 17196) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 17197) granting an increase of pension to Ella N. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17198) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor B. Beatty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6836-6837. By Mr. ABERNETHY: Letters and telegrams from the following persons favoring the McNary-Haugen bill: J. B. Pollock, D. J. Dixon, E. E. Bell, F. W. K. Kellum, E. W. Summersill, J. B. Pettway, R. P. Hinton, L. B. Robinson, C. C. Gurley, H. B. Parker, George A. Norwood, Charles A. Brown, W. D. Grant, D. H. Bland, W. A. Dees, Luther Taylor, I. Frank Faison, H. B. Hatcher, W. B. Martin, M. McD. Williams, James J. Bowden, S. D. Ferrell, C. E. Quinn, N. B. Boney, D. S. Williamson, Sheriff W. B. Murray, W. E. Middleton, D. L. Carlton, W. D. Thomas, J. S. Brown, George L. Becton, A. H. Oliver, B. J. Bowden, J. M. Edgerton, D. L. Edgerton, J. C. Bardin, Dr. L. O. Hayes, S. J. Morton, Clarence Poe, and H. J. Faison; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6838. By Mr. ANDREW: Petition signed by citizens of Groveland, favoring the passage of further legislation providing increases in pensions for veterans of the Civil War and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6839. Also, petition signed by Mrs. Charlotte A. Peabody and other residents of Haverhill, Mass., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 4821, pertaining to the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6840. Also, petition signed by Mrs. Katherine P. Donovan and other residents of Haverhill, Mass., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 4821, pertaining to the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6841. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of citizens of Wichita, Kans., for legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6842. Also, petition of citizens of Wichita, Kans., for legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6843. Also, petition of citizens of McPherson, Kans., for legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6844. Also, petition of citizens of Conway Springs, Kans., for legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6845. By Mr. BERGER: Memorial of the Chicago branch of the Naturfreunde, protesting against the collaboration of the Department of Labor with the Fascist Government of Italy and other reactionary governments of Europe for the deportation of political refugees who have come to American shores for an asylum; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6846. Also, petition of citizens of the city of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, not to pass a Sunday closing bill for the District of Columbia to enforce the observance of the Sabbath or any other religious institution or rite, nor to adopt any bill or resolution which will give one religion preference above another; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6847. Also, memorial of Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, and Assistants Union, No. 16456, of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against armed interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and Mexico, and urging the adoption of arbitration as a means of settling differences between nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6848. Also, petition of various and sundry citizens of the United States, residents of the city of Milwaukee, opposing the Sunday closing law for the District of Columbia, or any other bill enforcing the observance of the Sabbath; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6849. Also, memorial of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, protesting against armed intervention in Nicaragua and demanding that the United States withdraw forthwith American troops from the Republic of Nicaragua; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6850. By Mr. BOYLAN: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, N. Y., that the all-American route is most beneficial and desirable to the United States; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

6851. Also, petition of representative business men of Minneapolis, objecting to the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill, because it is not beneficial to the farmer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6852. By Mr. BRIGHAM: Petition of Maria King, D. H. Wright, and 67 other citizens of Bristol, Vt., favoring the passage of legislation for the relief of Civil War soldiers and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6853. By Mr. BROWNING: Petition of citizens of Hardin County, Tenn., requesting Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6854. By Mr. BRUMM: Petition of citizens of Connerton, Schuylkill County, Pa., urging immediate action on the pending bill to provide an increase of pension for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6855. By Mr. BURTNESS: Petition of the North Dakota Retail Jewelers' Association; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6856. By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of Amanda Hathaway, Wilson Ballard, James Martin, A. W. Thomas, and other citizens of Lexington, Ky., urging Congress to take immediate steps to bring to a vote pending Civil War pension bills that relief may be afforded needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6857. By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of residents of Milton Junction, Wis., urging passage of bill to increase pensions of widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6858. By Mr. CULLEN: Resolution of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, indorsing the maritime workers' compensation act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6859. Also, letter from the New York State Federation of Labor, urging passage of longshoremen's bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6860. By Mr. DENISON: Petition of various citizens of De Soto, Ill., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded to the needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6861. By Mr. DRIVER: Petitions signed by citizens of Woodruff and Clay Counties, Ark., urging passage of legislation for the relief of the Civil War veterans, their widows, and dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6862. By Mr. EATON: Petition of 63 citizens of Mercer County, N. J., urging immediate steps to bring Civil War pension bill to vote and urging support by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6863. By Mr. EVANS: Petition of citizens of Missoula, Mont., urging action on legislation for relief of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6864. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of citizens of Wallace, Idaho, urging enactment of legislation benefiting Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6865. Also, petition of citizens of Post Falls, Idaho, urging enactment of legislation benefiting Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6866. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Atlantic Coast District, Longshoremen's Association, William F. Dempsey, secretary-treasurer, 7 Santuit Street, Dorchester, Mass., urging early and favorable consideration of Senate bill 3170, longshoremen's compensation bill, and opposing any amendment fixing definite maximum amount of death or permanent total disability benefit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6867. By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: Petition of Mrs. Chris Meisner and 108 other citizens of Clark County, Ind., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and the widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6868. By Mr. GREENWOOD: Petition of Mrs. Salena A. Fleming and 16 other citizens of Linton, Ind., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune in order that relief may be accorded to the needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans and thus partly repay the living for the sacrifices they have made for our country; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6869. By Mr. HARDY: Petition of Joseph E. Laycock and 187 other residents of Colorado Springs, Colo., favoring increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6870. Also, petition of Mrs. Louisa B. Brundage and 139 other citizens of Cripple Creek, Colo., favoring increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6871. Also, petition of Mrs. Lillie Evans and nine other residents of Walsenburg, Colo., favoring increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6872. By Mr. HICKEY: Petition of A. F. McFann and other citizens of South Bend, Ind., urging the passage of a bill increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6873. Also, petition of G. W. Kemnitz and other citizens of Elkhart, Ind., urging the passage of a bill increasing the

pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6874. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of O. S. Thompson and 168 other residents of Branch County, Mich., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6875. By Mr. HOWARD: Petition submitted by Lyman Hutchings and 14 others of Allen, Dixon County, Nebr., pleading for increased pensions for the relief of suffering veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6876. By Mr. IRWIN: Petition of Martha Spooner et al., of Alton, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans at the present session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6877. By Mr. KEARNS: Petition of citizens of Scioto County, Ohio, requesting passage of Civil War pension bill carrying rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6878. By Mr. KING: Petition signed by Fred Morrell and 31 other citizens of Schuyler County, Ill., urging the immediate passage of a bill granting additional relief to the veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6879. By Mr. KVALE: Petition from residents of Atwater, Minn., urging favorable action on pension bill indorsed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6880. Also, petition from residents of Lynd, Minn., urging favorable action on pension bill indorsed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6881. Also, petition from citizens of Olivia, Minn., urging favorable action on pension bill indorsed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6882. Also, petition of Minnesota State Federation of Labor, urging passage of longshoremen's compensation legislation (S. 3170); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6883. By Mr. LAGUARDIA: Petition of Mrs. S. L. Gokhale, 6 Elbert Street, Schenectady, N. Y., regarding the meaning of the phrase "illegally procured" in section 15 of the naturalization law of 1920; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6884. By Mr. LANHAM: Petition of Mrs. Alice J. Fairman and others, asking consideration of Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6885. By Mr. LEA of California: Petition of four residents of San Rafael, Calif., urging passage of Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6886. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of Bagby Furniture Co., Norman T. A. Munder & Co., Dunn, Heuveler & Stirling, Geo. W. King Printing Co., John B. Adt Co., Dobler & Mudge, B. F. Bond Paper Co., O. F. H. Warner & Co., Rollman & Schloss, Shane-Beever Co., Thomsen-Ellis Co., Schneidereith & Sons, Baltimore Club of Printing House Craftsmen, and Gilbert Bros. & Co., all of Baltimore, registering opposition to House bill 13466; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6887. By Mr. LOZIER: Petition of numerous citizens of Hale, Mo., urging the enactment of certain pension legislation for veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6888. By Mr. McKEOWN: Petition of Mr. Guy Coulter, Jack Conley, G. H. Layton, J. W. Jackson, N. T. Miller, Ray Peck, and many others, of Wanette, Okla., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring the Civil War pension bill to a vote; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6889. By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: Petition of Mrs. M. A. Plotts and 132 residents of Boon, Mich., that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6890. By Mr. MAJOR: Petition of citizens of Springfield, Mo., urging the immediate passage of the Civil War pension bill, providing increases of pension for needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6891. Also, petition of citizens of Benton County, Mo., urging the immediate passage of Civil War pension bill providing increases of pension for needy and suffering veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6892. By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Petition of Charles E. Tenneson, Robert L. Newton, and others, urging action on Civil War pension increase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6893. By Mr. MORGAN: Petition by citizens of Ashland County, Ohio, urging passage of the Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6894. Also, petition of citizens of Licking County, Ohio, urging increase of pensions of veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6895. Also, petition of citizens of Coshocton County, Ohio, urging increase of pensions for veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6896. Also, petition of citizens of Licking County, Ohio, urging increase of pensions for veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6897. Also, petition of citizens of Licking County, Ohio, urging increase of pensions for veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6898. By Mr. MORROW: Petition of certain citizens of Coyote, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., indorsing legislation for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6899. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers Association, asking for import duty of not less than 6 cents a pound on green and 15 cents on dry hides; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6900. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, indorsing Agriculture Department fight on insect pests and requesting Congress to provide ample appropriations for such work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6901. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, requesting Congress to enact legislation providing for the leasing of the unappropriated public domain; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

6902. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, protesting against putting Mexican labor on a quota basis; to the Committee on Labor.

6903. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, indorsing the Kendrick amendments to the packers and stockyards act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6904. Also, petition protesting against discrimination on oleomargarine, because it reduces the value of beef cattle; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6905. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, favoring an amendment to the packers and stockyards act making it unlawful for commission firms to speculate; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6906. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, indorsing work in New Mexico of the Biological Survey, and requesting Congress to provide increased appropriation for continuance of this work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6907. By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: Petition signed by John Kirk, sr., and others, of Hazel Green, Wis., praying the passage of remedial legislation for veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6908. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of James A. Hamilton, industrial commissioner, department of labor, State of New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3170, but opposing the limitation of \$7,500 compensation in death cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6909. Also, petition of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion, opposing the passage of House bill 4548 and Senate bill 3027, providing for the retirement of disabled emergency officers; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

6910. By Mr. PRATT: Petition of citizens of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., urging legislation to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6911. By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: Petition of Katie Maurer and others, of Evansville, Ind., that the bill increasing pensions of Civil War widows be enacted into law at this session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6912. Also, petition of Mrs. B. M. Almon and others, of Posey County, Ind., that the bill increasing the pensions of Civil War widows be enacted into law at this session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6913. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition of about 38 citizens of Albion, Erie County, Pa., asking for the passage of pension legislation granting increase to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6914. Also, petition by the mayor of Corry, Pa., and a very large number of Corry citizens, for the immediate passage of pension legislation granting increase to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6915. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of the Lions Club of Minot, N. Dak., urging the immediate construction of the Great

Lakes-St. Lawrence project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

6916. By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Petition of voters of Salina, Kans., urging enactment of Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6917. By Mr. SWING: Petition of certain residents of Highland, Calif., protesting against the passage by Congress of House bill 10311, or any other bill enforcing the observance of the Sabbath, or upon the subject of religion; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6918. Also, petition of certain residents of San Diego, Calif., urging the passage by Congress of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6919. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of members of the United Presbyterian Church of West Alexander, Washington County, Pa., in support of the Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6920. By Mr. TILLMAN: Petition of H. C. Jones and many other citizens of the third congressional district of Arkansas, praying for early and more liberal pension laws; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6921. By Mr. TINCHER: Petition of sundry residents of Ford County, Kans., urging the passage of a Civil War pension bill for the relief of needy Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6922. By Mr. VESTAL: Petition of John O. Fisher et al., of Adams County, Ind., urging the passage of pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6923. By Mr. WOLVERTON: Petition of Velda Baker and other residents of Doddridge County, W. Va., urging that immediate action be taken on the bill now pending in Congress for the relief of Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6924. Also, petition of Franklin Frame and other residents of Braxton County, W. Va., urging that immediate action be taken on the bill now pending in Congress for the relief of Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6925. By Mr. WOOD: Petition signed by residents of Gary, Ind., asking that Civil War pension bill become a law at the present session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

THURSDAY, February 17, 1927

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, Thou knowest our ways; Thou understandest our thought afar off. There is nothing connected with our lives with which Thou art not fully acquainted. We humbly beseech of Thee that in our thoughts, in our words, and in our actions we may fulfill Thy good pleasure. Grant unto us increasing knowledge and guide us continually till the day is done and the record is complete. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Frazier	McLean	Sheppard
Bayard	Gerry	McMaster	Shipstead
Bingham	Gillett	McNary	Shortridge
Blease	Glass	Mayfield	Smith
Borah	Goff	Means	Smoot
Bratton	Gooding	Metcalf	Steck
Broussard	Gould	Moses	Stephens
Bruce	Greene	Neely	Stewart
Cameron	Hale	Norris	Swanson
Capper	Harrell	Nye	Trammell
Caraway	Harris	Oddie	Tyson
Copeland	Harrison	Overman	Underwood
Couzens	Hawes	Phipps	Wadsworth
Curtis	Heflin	Pine	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Howell	Pittman	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Ransdell	Watson
Dill	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Mo.	Wheeler
Edge	Kendrick	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Ernst	Keyes	Robinson, Ark.	
Ferris	La Follette	Robinson, Ind.	
Fess	Lenroot	Sackett	
Fletcher	McKellar	Schall	

Mr. KENDRICK. I desire to announce the absence of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STANFIELD] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], both of whom are engaged in the work of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 68. An act authorizing Dominic I. Murphy, consul general of the United States of America, to accept a silver fruit bowl presented to him by the British Government;

S. 545. An act for the payment of damages to certain citizens of New Mexico caused by reason of artificial obstructions to the flow of the Rio Grande by an agency of the United States;

S. 598. An act for the relief of Alexander McLaren;

S. 612. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Wooten;

S. 867. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Mont., for the treatment of disabled Government employees;

S. 1304. An act for the relief of Hunter-Brown Co.;

S. 1456. An act authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claim of H. C. Ericsson;

S. 1860. An act for the relief of F. G. Proudfoot;

S. 2302. An act for the relief of Elisha K. Henson;

S. 2618. An act for the relief of the National Surety Co.;

S. 3064. An act for the relief of the Capital Paper Co.;

S. 3462. An act for the relief of Homer H. Hacker;

S. 3918. An act for the relief of Robert R. Bradford;

S. 4268. An act for the relief of H. W. Krueger and H. J. Selmer, bondsmen for the Green Bay Dry Dock Co., in their contract for the construction of certain steel barges and a dredge for the Government of the United States;

S. 4669. An act for the relief of the Kentucky-Wyoming Oil Co. (Inc.);

S. 4756. An act for the relief of Capt. Ellis E. Haring and Edward F. Batchelor;

S. 4933. An act authorizing an appropriation for public highways in the Virgin Islands of the United States;

S. 4943. An act for the relief of George H. Cecil;

S. 5084. An act to provide for the payment of the amount of an adjusted-service certificate to Irving D'Forrest Parks, beneficiary designated by Corp. Steve McNeil Parks, deceased; and S. 5622. An act authorizing the acceptance by the Navy Department of a site for an aviation training field in the vicinity of Pensacola, Fla., and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1155. An act for the relief of Margaret Richards;

S. 1515. An act to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Daniel S. Glover;

S. 1899. An act for the relief of the Delaware River Towing Line;

S. 2090. An act for the relief of Alfred F. Land;

S. 2353. An act to amend the military record of Leo J. Pourciau;

S. 2474. An act for the relief of the Riverside Contracting Co.;

S. 2619. An act for the relief of Oliver J. Larkin and Lona Larkin;

S. 2770. An act to confer United States citizenship upon certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands and to extend the naturalization laws thereto; and

S. 2899. An act for the relief of the owner of the American steamship *Almirante* and owners of the cargo laden aboard thereof at the time of her collision with the U. S. S. *Hisko*.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1339. An act for the relief of Katherine Southerland; and

S. 1517. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to W. Z. Swift, of Louisa County, Va., the insurance due on account of the policy held by Harold Rogis.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 724. An act for the relief of Capt. Norman D. Cota;

H. R. 780. An act for the relief of J. S. Corbett;

H. R. 1133. An act for the relief of John G. Pauley;

H. R. 1141. An act to correct the military record of John Dewitt Marvin;

H. R. 1595. An act for the relief of Fannie Kravitz;